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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 169 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Duleep & Pataudi Score Century Each At Lord's

GENTLEMEN'S BIG LEAD

430 Runs For Eight Wickets Down

PATAUDI'S ALL-ROUND DISPLAY

LONDON, July 14.

At the close of the day in the Gentlemen vs. Players match, the final score was 430 for 8 wickets, the top-scorers being Duleep with 132 and the Nawab of Pataudi 165.

Five thousand spectators witnessed the resumption of the play to-day at Lord's in the match between Gentlemen and the Players. The weather was fine and the wicket good.

Duleepsinhji and Hazelrigg resumed the Gentlemen's first innings and carried the overnight total to 73 when Hazelrigg was caught out by Larwood off Freeman. He scored 29 (73|2|29). The Nawab of Pataudi filled the vacancy and with "Duleep" raised the score to 143 without further loss when the teams adjourned for lunch. "Duleep" had then scored 82 and Pataudi 23.

INDIANS IN BIG PARTNERSHIP

Duleepsinghji and the Nawab of Pataudi who resumed batting after lunch were unseparated practically till the tea-interval. When Duleep had added 50 runs to his lunch total he was held by Tate off Voce (234|3|132). He played a characteristic and chanceless innings for two and a-half hours and his principal hits were one 5 and 17 boundaries.

Nawab of Pataudi was then joined by Jardine and the pair had carried the total to 279 for no more loss when the teams adjourned for tea. Pataudi was unbeaten with 94 and Jardine 13.

PATAUDI'S 150 RUNS IN 150 MINUTES.

On resumption the pair had carried the total to 391, Pataudi skying back one from Woolley was caught by the bowler. (394|4|165). Pataudi reached his century in 150 minutes and scored his last 64 runs in 35 minutes which included eleven hits to the boundary.

One hundred and sixty runs were put on for fourth wicket in 105 minutes. During his stay at the wicket for five minutes over four hours Pataudi played all round cricket hitting in all 21 fours.

Larwood took next three wickets and at that stage Notts bowlers analysis was 21|0|3.

When scoreboard showed 416 Jardine won dismissed by Larwood Hammond bringing off catch (416|5|6) Jardine who remained at three for five minutes less than two hours hit seven boundaries.

Chapman was then clean-bowled by Larwood for eleven (421|7|11.) Allen was bowled for duck by the same bowler 416|6|0). Brown's was the last wicket to fall for the day when Larwood again claimed his wicket by clean-bowling him (426|8|5).

Allom and Levett were playing with single each when stumps were drawn for the day total being 430 for eight wickets.

Scores:—

GENTLEMEN—1ST INNINGS

Wyatt c Hammond, b Tate ..	5
Hazlerigg c Larwood, b Freeman	29
Duleepsinghji c Tate, b Voce	132
Pataudi c and b Woolley ...	165
Jardine c Hammond, b Larwood	64
Chapman b Larwood	11
Allen b Larwood	0
Brown b Larwood	5
Allom (batting)	1
Levett (batting)	1
Extras	17
Total (for 8 wickets)	430

INDIA VERSUS DURHAM MATCH ABANDONED

LONDON, July 14.

The match between the All-India Team and Durham has been abandoned due to rain.—Reuter's Special.

Deepening The Fog On Political Horizon

JAYAKAR'S EFFORTS TO SEE THROUGH HOARE'S SPEECH

INDIANS ONLY TO PLAY SECOND FIDDLE

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued a Press statement in which he maintains that the latest utterance of Sir Samuel Hoare only deepens the fog on the political horizon of the country.

As for the speeding up of the "Reforms" for which Sir Samuel Hoare is eager, Mr. Jayakar says that if the Secretary of State had cared to ask he (Mr. Jayakar) would have given a time-table.

Mr. Jayakar has been able to see through all the platitudes of the Secretary of State and maintains that the new procedure amounts to going back on the Premier's pledges and assigning to the Indian "assessors" a subordinate position.

Mr. JAYAKAR.

BOMBAY, July 14.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar has issued the following statement to the Press on Sir Samuel Hoare's speech made yesterday in the House of Commons:—

"I have read very carefully Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons reported in the Indian Press this evening. There is nothing in it that is new, excepting the tone of personal courtesy towards those who have resigned from the Consultative Committee. I never imagined through all my differences of opinion which have arisen with him that his personal courtesy towards us had diminished, and indeed, in controversies of this vital character, courtesies do not carry the matter far.

Similarly unnecessary was his reference to the Indian view about himself that he was a "reactionary, tiresome, conservative, unsympathetic" Secretary of State. If any such opinion prevails in India, the remedy lies in Sir Samuel Hoare's own hands, and may I say, in this connection, that an ounce of practice will prove more effective than a pound of lamentations.

The main question is: Is the Round Table Conference method, the essence of which was the production of a scheme by mutual agreement between British and Indian representatives, dead, or is it still alive?" It is one thing for Indian Delegates to sit as equals with the British statesmen and to hammer out a mutually acceptable constitutional scheme and quite another for the British Government to produce their own scheme and then invite selected Indians to express their own views thereon, with no guarantees that any modifications which they may suggest will be accepted.

TO PLAY THE SECOND FIDDLE.

Many of us in India honestly believe that the change of procedure now announced definitely terminates the former method and substitutes, in its place, a scheme, in which Indians, by whatever dignified name they may be called and with whatever ostentation their presence in London may be greeted, will play a subordinate part. This part was aptly described a few days ago in a Press message from England to be no better than that of "assessors."

Through all the words which Sir Samuel Hoare has used, there is not one suggestion meeting our point that the decisions in future will not be arrived at by joint agreement between the British and the Indian representatives. He talks of the uncertainty which has arisen in India, of the non-co-operation of the Congress, the desire for speed and the ultimate authority of Parliament-elements which all existed and were recognised at the time when the first Round Table Conference met and undertook its onerous duties.

Lord Irwin made it perfectly clear, at an early stage, that the ultimate authority of Parliament would remain unaffected, and Indians, who understand the constitutional position, have never doubted that. All that was promised and accepted was that the Bill which would be presented to Parliament would be framed on the basis of agreements arrived at between the British and the Indian representatives according to the Round Table Conference method.

WE ARE ALSO FOR SPEEDING UP.

As regards the desire for speed, it has been said by more than one Indian leader that we in India are equally anxious for it. I see no inconsistency between a continuance of the Round Table Conference method and a speedy settlement of the points which are outstanding. On the contrary I have grave doubt whether the new programme, bound as it is to provoke sullen controversies in India, will not interfere with an early fulfilment of Sir Samuel's desire for speed.

CORRECTING SIR SAMUEL.

I may correct Sir Samuel on one point where his impression appears to me to be inaccurate. The Consultative Committee was, he says, to be a "microcosm" of the whole Conference. I beg to differ from him there. How can that Committee be a microcosm of the whole Conference when the British delegates and the Princes are not represented on it? It was only a Working Committee of the Round Table Conference, intended to keep alive in India the work of the Round Table Conference, on the clear assurance of the Prime Minister that its decisions would ultimately come before the Federal Structure Committee and the Round Table Conference for final review. May I know from Sir Samuel Hoare if a microcosm can subsist if the macrocosm has disappeared?

GOING BACK ON PLEDGES.

Sir Samuel Hoare is under a misapprehension when he states that the Prime Minister did not

(Continued on page 5.)

"GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT" AT LAUSANNE

Text Released For Publication

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—The text of the much-discussed "Gentlemen's Agreement" initialled at Lausanne is officially published. It provides that the initialling Powers will not ratify Lausanne Agreement until they have reached satisfactory settlement with their own creditors.

In the event of failure of this the legal position is to revert to pre-Hoover Moratorium position.

Simultaneously, Britain has assured France that she will not require payment of French War Debts to Britain until decision is reached regarding the ratification of the Lausanne Agreement. —Reuter.

Resurrection Of "Entente Cordial"

PARIS, July 13.

Resurrection of the Entente Cordiale is M. Herriot's description of Sir John Simon's statement, which has been received with keen satisfaction by France. Another description is a club founded by France and Britain, which is soliciting increased membership.

No United Front Against U. S. War Debts

LONDON, July 13

In connection with M. Herriot's statement it should be noted that Reuter is officially informed that Sir John Simon's announcement in the House of Commons regarding European co-operation has no bearing whatever on the war debts due to the United States and can in no way be interpreted as a united European front towards the United States.—Reuter.

Indian Governor For Punjab?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 14.

Will there be an Indian Governor for two months in the Punjab is the subject of keen speculation here to-day.

Sir Geoffrey Demontmorency who did not spare himself during his illness and throughout attended in bed to all public business has to give up work and take complete rest in Simla with a view to get over his illness which at one time caused serious anxiets.

Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan's chances are considered bright, as he is the only permanent member of the Pujab Government who should normally be asked to act

However, not until the announcement is made on the subject can the present rumours be set at rest, because, in the past, cases have occurred when, Indian claims have been weighed from a different point of view and the I C S case has had favourable hearing.

Patiala.—Shiffaulmulk Hakim Dilbar Hasan Khan Bhatti, President, All-India Unani Tibbi Conference and Mohtamim Bhupindra, Tibbia College, Patiala, will arrive at Simla to-morrow (Friday) will stay there upto the 25th inst.

Speculation About Acting Governor

SIMLA, July 14.

With reference to the acting arrangements for the Punjab Governorship, the Senior Member of the Punjab Government is Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan and the acting Finance Member is Mr. Calvert. Rumour is busy canvassing the name of the likely successor. No official confirmation is yet forthcoming.

IRELAND TO ABOLISH IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

De Valera's Reply To Britain's Tariff War

DUBLIN, July 14.

The Emergency Bill which the Free State Government propose to enact in reply to the punitive British tariff laws, it is believed, will abolish imperial preference and establish a tariff wall against certain imports from Great Britain. The bill will be enacted before the Dail rises for the summer recess at the end of the week.

POWERS FOR EXECUTIVE

It is officially stated that the Emergency Bill will give the Executive Council absolute authority to impose duties of an unspecified amount on any particular description or descriptions of goods imported into Ireland, and also impose a stamp duty of an unspecified amount ony documents and transactions.—Reuter.

Irish Producers And The New Duties

LONDON, July 14.

The announcement that the new British duties on imports from the Free State will be imers to ship goods in time to escape the duties. Long lines of vehicles laden with butter, eggs, etc., and huge droves of cattle, sheep and pigs were seen at quays awaiting shipment.

Additional boats were requisitioned to deal with the extra traffic.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH OATH CONTROVERSY

DUBLIN, July 13.

The Senate has postponed till July 20 the debate on the Oath Bill which was returned from the Dail with an intimation that the Senate's amendments were unacceptable. The Free State Cabinet to-day decided to introduce an emergency bill in the Dail tomorrow to deal with the situation created by the new British duties. —Reuter.

MIRA BEN GOES TO SEE RAJENDRA PRASAD

Ordered To Quit Chapra In 12 Hours

CHAPRA, July 14.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade) arrived here this morning to see Babu Rajendra Prasad who is lying ill here. At about one p.m. she was served with a notice by the District Magistrate, under Section 4 Clause one of the Special Powers Ordinance ordering her to leave Saram District within 12 hours from the receipt of the order and not to return to the district for one months. P.

BRITISH TEAM FOR AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

LONDON, July 14.

Austin, Perry, Avory and Olliff have been nominated to represent Great Britain in the American Championships. They are leaving for America early in August and are contemplating a visit to Hollywood.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE STAKES

Probable Runners

LONDON, July 14.

Following are the probable runners with their jockeys for the Eclipse Stakes:—SANDWICH (Nevett), GOYESCAS (Elliott), INGLESANT (Jones), LINK BOY (Dick), PHILAE (Weston), CORN BELT (Childs), ANDEREA (Fred Fox), FIRADUSE (Beary), MIRACLE (Harry Wragg), ERASE (Clifford Richards), VIOLATOR (Gordon Richards), ROYAL DANCER (Lane), PADDINGTON (Perryman.)—Reuter's Special.

Settling The Anglo-Irish Dispute

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Norton, the Free State Labour leader and politicians, will arrive in London this evening with proposals for the settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute.

Mr. Norton says that the proposals have been approved by the Free State Government and hopes that they will be acceptable to the British Government.—Reuter.

Indus Flood Reaches D. I. Khan

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, July 14.

Flood has reached here 24 hours earlier than expected and very considerable damage has been caused. Water has risen a couple of feet over the top level at the tank at Zam. Several of the weirs and bunds have been damaged and water is still rising.—A. P.

COMMUNISTS NOT WANTED

N. M. Joshi Does A Bit Of Plain-Speaking At Madras

"T. U. MOVEMENT NOT A CLASS STRUGGLE"

MADRAS, July 14.

One hundred and eight delegates from all over India representing 54 Trade Unions, attended the Trade Union Unity Conference, which commenced here this evening. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

Prominent among those present were: Messrs. N.M. Joshi, B. Shivarao, Dr. Chitnis, R. A. Khedgikar and P.C. Bose.

After the presidential address, which was devoted mainly to a discussion of the recommendations of the Unity Committee and ended with a strong plea for organising Labour more efficiently, a general discussion took place on the report of the Trade Union Committee appointed last year to consider ways and means for the attainment of unity among the working classes of India.

NO PLACE FOR "REDS."

Mr. Joshi deplored the split in the workers' ranks and pleaded for harmony and a spirit of tolerance, but declared that the Communists, who believed in revolution, ought to have no place in the Central Labour Organisation, nor would he like Trade Union work to be interfered with by present-day politics or influenced by the National Congress.

Mr. Joshi objected to the definition in the report of Trade Union as a class-struggle and said, it was an organisation to protect the interests of the working class.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL BODIES PROTEST AGAINST HOARE SPEECH

The Committee of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Vyapary Mahamandal), have issued a statement protesting against the new policy of Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of which it is stated:—

My Committee think it imperative in the interest both of the public in general and the commercial community in particular to analyse the salient points of the said statement and to criticise the new issues raised by it. The close reading of the speech unmistakably shows the turning down of the Round Table Conference method. This is not the place to trace the history right from the appointment of the Simon Commission up to the formal winding up of the proceedings of the second Round Table Conference and the recent funeral oration of the Round Table Conference itself delivered by Sir Samuel Hoare on behalf of His Majesty's Government. Indeed it is an unpleasant history packed with events of first rate importance, affecting the destinies of millions of people of this country. It is a running commentary on the value of pledges given to India by Britain in season and out of season. It is a series of political blunders; and also betrayals of the solemn promises given by British Statesmen to India at various times.

The breach of the Delhi Pact, promulgation of ordinances and the wholesale arrests of the Congress leaders are matters of recent history. They definitely marked the parting of ways and a definite reversal to the regime of ordinances that had proceeded the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

My Committee strongly protest against the re-promulgation of the comprehensive ordinance which is bound to widen the gulf between the two nations by persistently maintaining an atmosphere of distrust and disharmony. They further believe that these emergency powers vested in the Executive Authorities and the wide latitude allowed to them in their enforcement are bound to have serious repurcussions on the legitimate trade and commercial activities of the citizens and will prove a serious obstacle to the revival of trade and agriculture which are presently passing through unprecedented depression and which urgently require substantial relief if more serious consequences are to be avoided. My Committee, therefore urge upon His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State the imperative necessity of withdrawing all the repressive measures, unconditional release of political prisoners, thereby creating an atmosphere of goodwill that prevailed for a brief period following the Delhi Pact.

MAHATMAJI THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE.

My Committee also submit with great emphasis that Mahatmaji is the only accredited representative of the nation who can speak on its behalf and who alone can deliver the goods on behalf of the country. No constitution that is framed without his active participation will satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Nation. It is therefore the considered view of my Committee that it is imperative to secure Mahatmaji's co-operation in framing any future constitution of India to ensure its success and to make it acceptable to the Nation.

A. I. C. C. Secretary Released

BOMBAY, July 14.

A correspondent wires from Dhulia under date July 14 as follows:—

Mr. Rajarao, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee and Mr. Vinoba Bhave were released from Dhulia Jail to-day on completing their sentences.

Mr. Rajarao, who had recently undergone an operation, leaves for Madras after resting a few days in Dhulia.—A. P.

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NOTICE.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The new Session of the Aligarh Muslim University will commence on the 1st of October, 1932. Formal admissions to all classes will begin on the 26th September, 1932, and close on the 6th October, 1932. Admissions of Day-scholars to all classes except M.A. and M.Sc will be made on the 29th and 30th September, 1932. Admissions to the M.A. and M.Sc. classes will be made on the 4th October, 1932. Day-scholars will have to fill up a special form to be obtained from the Proctor's Office. This form must be handed over to the Proctor, duly filled in by the 27th September, 1932. Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form with Migration and other necessary certificates. In view of the expected rush of students, candidates for admission are advised to make the proper application at as early a date as possible. In all cases where applications are found to be in order, candidates will receive promise of admission soon after their applications have been received.

Students seeking admission to the B.T. Class are advised to obtain the combined Syllabus and Prospectus (price -/4/-) of the Training College from the Muslim University Book Depot and make their applications on the Forms attached thereto, giving all the details and enclosing all the necessary certificates. Applications for admission to the B. T. Class must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th August, 1932.

Financial help in various shapes for students is available, and the authorities have also recently not only effected some reduction in the fees to be charged but have also for the convenience of the students arranged to receive the Admission charges in instalments. Detailed information will be found in the University Prospectus which can be had free of cost from the Registrar.

In addition to the various scholarships mentioned in the Prospectus the following extra scholarships will also be awarded to suitable candidates:—

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3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the Session.

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2 Scholarships of Rs. 50/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

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3 Scholarships of Rs. 25/- each a month for the full working months of the session.

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1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

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1 Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for the full working months of the Session.

I. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.
5091

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MADRAS MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 14th July, 1932, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

THE KALYANMAL MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Office (Mill Premises) Indore on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividends on Shares.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1932 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd July, 1932 to FRIDAY the 5th August, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
TILLOCKCHAND KALYANMAL AND CO.,
S. T. and Agents.

Indore, dated 15th July 1932.

N.B.—The dividends if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after Monday the 29th August, 1932, between the hours of 12 noon to 3 p.m. on office days at the Company's Registered Office at the Mills to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Friday the 22nd July, 1932.

5175

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY the 13th August 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1932.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appointed Auditors for the year 1932-'33 and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July 1932.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 23rd July to SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of August 1932, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 23rd July 1932, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

5238.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates Nos. 45945 and 45946 in respect of 5 Ordinary Shares each, Nos. 204118 to 204122 and 204123 to 204127 respectively, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited standing in the name of Mr. Tribhovan Govind have been Lost or Stolen. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 15th July 1932.

7547

Public Notices

THE WESTERN INDIA SPG. & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1932, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1932.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1932-33 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1932.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd July to SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1932 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1932, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

5237.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WVG. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1932, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Account and Balance-Sheet made up for the year ending 31st March 1932.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1932.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1932 to SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1932 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1932, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

5236.

NOTICE

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB. LIMITED.

The RATES OF ADMISSION to the Enclosures, inclusive of Entertainment Tax, are as under:—

	Rs.	As.
Season Ticket (Members)	50	0
Coupon Book	65	0
Lady's Coupon Book or Season Ticket	15	0
Day Ticket—First Enclosure: Gentleman	6	4
Lady	3	2
Day Ticket—Second Enclosure: Admission	2	8

5232

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th July, 1932.
5242

FOR SALE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited as a going concern, situated at 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, on or before 15TH JULY, 1932, at the Registered Office of the Company.

Land	45,364 Sq. Yards
Spindles	40,700
Doubling Spindles	8,648
Preparation	15

One waste plant complete.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Agents

For the Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.
(Sd.)- RANCHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
5187.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of specially made Teak and Blackwood Furniture, Drawing Room Cabinets, Show Case, Tilting Chesterfield and Valvet lined, Drawing Room Suits, Wardrobe, Gramophone, Royal Typewriter, Safe, E. Chandelier Glassware, etc.

Property of Mr. S Brown and others.

VORA & CO

Messrs. Crawford & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 WAGON STONE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cottonseed, tilseed, hirda, toor, juwari, gram, linseed, castorseed, groundnutseed, dry chillies, husk, and sweeping grain, cases of shoes luggage, hardware, leather goods, biscuits, acid, slate and state pencils, bundles of hose pipes, iron sheets, nails, papers, empty wooden cases. Parts of machinery, iron bars, loose iron wheels, rings, glass choories, brass pots bag of saltpetre, empty iron casks, iron scraps old tarpaulins and various other articles etc. Shahabad to Wadi Bunder invoice 36 of 14/5.

1 Wagon stone.

N. B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 7th August, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

For detailed information about all Imperial, Provincial, Subordinate or Clerical services and Competitive examinations consult Mohan's Guide to Government Services Complete "Third Revised edition" 650 pages Rs. 5/-.

RAMLAL SURI,
Bookseller, LAHORE.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 1. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal)

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
'THE FLOOD'
A Wonderful Romance with
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
MONTE BLUE
MAN AND NATURE LOCKED IN TERRIFIC COMBAT.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE MAN I KILLED"
featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
NANCY CARROLL
PHILLIPS HOLMES
A Drama that Tears a Man's Soul to Pieces.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE
at the
OPERA HOUSE
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 6 p.m.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
presents
HIS ALL-INDIAN CAST OF PLAYERS
in
SHAKESPEARE'S
Immortal Tragedy
"HAMLET"
In the English Language.
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY 16th JULY
at 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING 17th JULY
One Performance only.
at 10-30 a.m.
"THE TOY CART"
Prices Rs. 3|6 Rs. 2|4, Rs. 1|2 and As. 9.

PALACE TALKIES
Next to Byculla Ry. Station.
LAST DAY, 6-30 and 9 P.M.
Columbia's Musical Drama
SONG OF LOVE
TO-MORROW:
FOX SUPER COMEDY
ON THE LEVEL
with
VICTOR MCLAGLEN, FIFI DORSEY, LILYAN TASHMAN.
Don't Miss This Treat.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd
Satara
Fifth Valuation Out
New Bonus per thousand per Annum
ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE LIFE Rs. 20 Rs. 2[illegible]
No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.
Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply
Manager.

N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 July	24 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
* Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug
x Tango Maru	6893	30 July	10 Aug.
* Taian Maru	3159	3 Aug.	17 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	@23 Aug
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Aug.	31 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 July	7 August
Haruna Maru	10500	3 Aug.	21 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	27 July	2 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	10 Aug.	16 Aug.

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—
Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
'Phone No. 20279,
Telegram "YUSEN"

REWARD of Rs. 500
MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.
The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."
AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22, P. O. Katrisarai, GAYA.

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MASTER OF ENGLISH
by taking up in spare moments the world-renowned Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course.
Write for full particulars to:—
The Pictorial Institute, Delhi, 33.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad, Shood 12, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 12, 1301.
Muslim -Rabi-ul-Aval 10, 1351
Sunrise—6h. 9m.
Sunset 7h. 19m.
High tide—10—11-24, 21-48.
Lowtide 3-12, 16-30.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 18th July 2h. 36m. a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h 12m. p.m.

Mr. Raje's lecture on "Brotherhood in Practical Life", Theosophical Societies Hall, French Bridge 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

East and West Insurance Co., annual general meeting: of policy-holders, 3-15 p.m., of shareholders 3-30 p.m., Apollo Street, Fort.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DHANJISHAH MEHERJIBHAI MADAN, Chief Accountant, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur died in train on his way to Jamshedpur. Funeral at Nagpur this morning.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Man I Killed" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Flood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Monte Carlo," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Private Lives". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METINEE—to-day, Friday, 4 p.m. METINEE on Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
RIALTO—"Flying High". Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Age for Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lawful Larceny." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Broadway Hoofer". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
SUPER CINEMA—"Toofan Mail" Daily at 3, 5, 7 9 and 11 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Hamlet." To-day and to-morrow at 6 p.m. Saturday Matinee, 6 p.m. Sunday at 10-30 a.m. only.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m. Narayen Iyer's violin solo, and Madhavlal's sitar solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt. will preside.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation Mr. L. B. Raje will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Brotherhood in Practical Life". The lecture is open to the public.

Normal Business In City Post Offices

The following notice has been issued:

With effect from Friday July 15, the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-offices will revert to the normal business hours with the exception of Mandvi Princes Dock Null Bazar, Bharbhai Moholla and Cr. Market, which will remain closed until further notice.

The existing arrangement of delivery of correspondence of the Mandvi post office at the Bombay General Post Office will continue.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay July 14.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14-7-32 at Colaba Point 1-16" at Fort 1.40" at J. J. Hospital 1.36".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 31.76; at Fort 37.82; at J.J. Hospital 37.14.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point 31.82; at Fort 34.22; at J. J. Hospital 31.22.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 22.28; at Fort 24.19; at J.J. Hospital 23.78.

Jogeshwari English School

A Jogeshwari Correspondent writes:—

"Owing to the longfelt want of an Anglo-Marathi school of an efficient kind to serve the needs of the Marathi-speaking population of Andheri, Jogeshwari, and Goregaon, an English School upto the third standard has been started in Saraswati Baug in the Goud Saraswat Colony. The school is under the management of a strong committee.

An Advisery Board is also being appointed consisting of representative gentlemen from Andheri, Jogeshwari and Goregaon.

NORMA SHEARER and ROBERT MONTGOMERY in "PRIVATE LIVES"

NOEL COWARD PLAY SCREENED

"Private Lives" At Capitol

The "Capitol" is showing from to-day a film which has achieved great success.

When Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer invaded Broadway and bought its most popular hit of the season "Private Lives" it certainly must have had a co-starring arrangement for Norma Shearer and Robert Montgomery in mind. For, in the mind of this reviewer, no two other players in pictures today could have done justice to the sparkling Noel Coward play as have this grand team.

They have brought the hilarious farce to the screen almost intact, plus the addition of a scenic scope the theatre could not hope to achieve. There is no question of the entertainment value of this smart piece as written but the impetus given the story by the clever young farceurs entrusted with the principal roles overshadows even the amazing brilliance of the crackling lines.

Although the plot gathers top speed tempo at the very start, it picks up astonishing momentum that makes us wonder how Miss Norma Shearer and Montgomery ever kept up the wild pace and managed to top each situation's swiftness with a fresh outburst of cyclonic energy.

Reginald Denny, Una Merkel and Jean Hersholt are featured in the supporting cast. Denny is the man Miss Shearer (Amanda) married to spite her ex-hubby, Elyot the part played by Montgomedy. Miss Merkel is the sibyl he weds to spite Amanda and Jean Hersholt lends a colourful characterization to his part of the Swiss Alpine guide. The story brings the spite newly-weds into adjoining bridal suites at a French hotel. After rowing with their new spouses, Amanda and Elyot discover each other's presence and elope to a chalet in Switzerland. The situations that follow cannot be described. They are so hysterical we don't know how they ever happened to be placed on paper at all. If you don't border or collapse after you see them, there probably isn't hope for your laugh glands.

Incidentally, the picture reveals Miss Shearer as the possessor of a lovely singing voice in a novel duet with Montgomery she sings "Some Day I'll Find You," a charming melody written by Noel Coward.

MUSLIM YOUTH TO HANG

Sequel To Fatal Quarrel Over A Woman

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Better quarrel between two friends over a woman led to the murder of one of them, and the other will shortly face the gallows by a sentence of the Bombay High Court.

The condemned man is Tajudi din Abdul Razak, a Muslim youth of 20. He was living with two friends; Nuruddin Jamaluddin and Abdul Kadar, in a room at Love Lane, Byculla.

QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

The accused and Nuruddin fell out over a woman with whom both were on terms of criminal intimacy. On the night of April 21, Abdel Kadar was startled out of sleep by a sharp cry. He saw the accused attacking Nuruddin with a knife. Abdul himself was injured while trying to separate them. Nuruddin managed to extricate himself from the accused's grip, but was followed and overpowered by the accused who stabbed him again. Nuruddin died in hospital a little later.

By a majority of 7 to 2, the jury found the accused guilty of murder.

Mr. Justice Barlee, accepting the verdict, sentenced the accused to be hanged.

DEFYING CURFEW ORDER

Muslim Fined

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Three Muslims arrested by the Byculla Police last night under the Curfew Order were placed before Mr. Brown and two of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or suffer imprisonment for 6 weeks. The remaining one was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 12 or six weeks' imprisonment.

TATAS' ACCOUNTANT DIES IN TRAIN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Dunjishaw Meherjibha Madan, accountant of the Tata Iron and Steel Company died to-day in train on his way to Jamshedpur. He was the son of Meherji P. Madan, late editor of the "Prajamitra and Parsi," which is now amatganated with the "Hindustan and Prajamitra" an evening Gujarati daily of Bombay.

FIRE AT BAPU KHOTE STREET

Damage Of Rs. 4,500

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A small paint shop in Bapu Khote Street owned by a Muslim was gutted by fire this morning, shortly before daybreak.

The fire would have developed into a serious blaze and caused considerable damage, but it was averted by the timely arrival of the Fire Brigade.

On going to the spot Mr. G. Parker, Station Officer of the Babulla Tank Fire Brigade found the door of the shop open, and all its contents on fire.

Not only the contents of the shop were on fire, but the flames were spreading to an adjoining shop afnd there was great danger to the inmates of the building, residing on the top of the shop.

After twenty minutes' hard struggle, the Fire Brigade men succeeded in bringing the fire under control and completely extinguishing it.

DAMAGE OF RS. 4,500.

The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 1,500 while the contents of the shop destroyed by fire are valued at Rs. 3,000. Thus the total loss is estimated at Rs. 4,500. The cause of the fire is not known.

LETHAL WEAPONS ORDER EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The order against the carrying of swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the city of Bombay, or the carrying collecting, preparing of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles has been extended for a period of one month by the Police Commissioner.

IN AID OF NAIGAON SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE

Drama Of "Varta-Vihar" To Be Staged On August 8

In order to raise funds for the Naigaon Social Service Centre, which depends entirely on public support, the students of the National Medical College will give a Marathi Drama "Varta-Vihar" on Monday (8th prox.) at 9-30 p.m. in the Roval Opera House. Tickets for the Drama can be obtained from Rose & Co.

The work is located in one of the Naigaon Chawals in a Mill Area in order to meet the needs of the surrounding population.

Visitors are welcome to the centre and anyone desiring to see the work is asked to write to the Secretary, Latiff Villa, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay.

HOARE EXPLAINS

"Advantages" Of New Policy

(Continued from page 2)

was formed at the beginning of the year that it would be possible to make it a microcosm of the whole conference. We made it as representative as we ever could of the whole Round Table Conference. We gave an undertaking that the reports of the various committees, which went to India, should be put before them. It was clear to us that if the Consultative Committee would help us with co-operation over this very wide field, not only would it be giving us very valuable help but it would be enabling us here very much to speed us the programme and introduce the constitutional bill at a much earlier date. I still hope that with Indian co-operation the Consultative Committee may greatly help over this very wide field covered by its agenda.

"OBSTACLES."

Mr. Morgan Jones has asked what it meant by the phrase used in connection with the meeting of the Consultative Committee. The phrase was that on the assumption that the communal decision was given, the Consultative Committee would then meet. I am not giving the exact words, but that is the substance. That phrase "assuming the obstacles were removed" was inserted in our statement for this reason.

That meant that the Muslim delegates on the Consultative Committee had refused to continue in discussion until the communal question was decided and until they saw whether the Muslim claim had been met. It was therefore necessary to put in a phrase of that kind. It means nothing more than that. It means that assuming the obstacles which impeded consultation with the Muslim delegates are removed, the Consultative Committee will meet I hope that the Consultative Committee will meet and that we will have the co-operation of distinguished Indians.

"PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS."

Next, there were to be consultations between individual Indians during the summer and autumn months. Mr. Morgan Jones said that these Indians would not be representative in character. I am afraid they.... not be representative in character any more than the members of the Round Table Conference were representative in character. We have been dealing all along with prominent individuals. We will deal with prominent individuals again. Our reason for proposing that these discussions should take place with few individuals is simply this. Mr Morgan Jones quoted the case of financial safeguards. It was that that made us suggest this procedure. Many Indians last year took the view that the discussions of financial safeguards, in the nature of things, would take place much better informally and confidentially between individuals. As financial and commercial safeguards are mainly a question for traders, business men and financiers, it seemed to us that by this means we might be better able to bring individuals Indians into direct touch with people who in many cases really matter much more than politicians. There is not more than that in our minds.

CHALLENGE TO CRITICS.

I hope I have said enough to show that it is our most sincere desire at every stage I have enumerated to retain Indian co-operation. I hope I have said enough to show that the only reason for changing the programme is our desire to speed up procedure. I have heard no suggestion from any quarter as to any better means than those Government have suggested—the conditions being the need for speed, the need for co-operation between British and Indian representatives and lastly the overriding need that the ultimate court to which specific proposals must be referred is the High Court of Parliament. I shall be glad to hear from the British or Indian quarters any suggestions for fulfilling those conditions, and carrying out our programme more effectively, more expeditiously and more sympathetically than the proposals I made ten days ago.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

Unprecedented Departure

Let me pass to the next stage the Joint Select Committee stage. Our procedure there is an unprecedented procedure. We are anxious to bring Indians into consultation and co-operation with the Joint Select Committee before this House takes any final decisions, and it is our firm intention to make that Indian co-operation and consultation as effective as ever we can during the stage of the Joint Select Committee. We believe that the Joint Select Committee will really be carrying on the spirit of the Round Table Conference, and that it will be the spirit of the procedure of the the spirit of the procedure of the Round Table Conference applied to the particular conditions at the time. Moreover, at the Joint Select Committee Indians will have a great advantage they never would have had at the Round Table Conference of seeing the specific proposals of the Government. The specific proposals of the Government will be put before representatives of this House and the House of Lords and before the representatives of India, and discussion of that kind will be far more profitable than the necessarily indefinite discussions of a large body like the Round Table Conference where obviously the Government are not in a position to put their concrete proposals before the conference. For the overriding reason, the only place before which Government can put their specific proposals is Parliament itself.

MORE FORMAL COMMITTEE

MISS RATHBONE (Inaependent) asked if Sir Samuel Hoare proposed to fill the gaps in the Consultative Committee caused by the resignation of the three Indian Liberals by appointing any other representatives to the same body from Moderate and Nationalist opinion and, secondly, if he still meant to keep open the possibility foreshadowed in his speech of June 27, that it might be that the course of discussions at the Consutative Committee might prove that matters would not be ripe for the formulation of definite proposals for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee without further consultations of a more formal character. Also, would a more formal committee be called in London? Does Sir Samuel Hoare still hold open that possibility?

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: The statement is exactly as I made it ten days ago. As to the honourable lady's first question, I cannot answer it to-day.

LABOUR AND INDIA

LONDON, July 14.

The Labour Party's projected delegation to India for the purposes of studying the conditions "on the spot" is appealing to rich Indians in Britain for £1,200 in order to defray the expenses.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Accused Committed To Sessions

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Ganpat Arjun, a Hindu was today committed to the next sitting of the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Special Court, Mazagaon, for attempted murder of a Muslim and abetting thereof.

The prosecution case was that on May 30, in the evening one Yusufali Alimohemad, a Bori was going along the Chinchpokli Bridge. Two Hindus came from behind and caught hold of him by the neck. The accused who was one of the assailants asked the Bori to what community he belonged. On his replying that he was a Bori, the accused tried to stab him in the abdomen with a knife which the Muslim warded off and thus got an injury on the right forefinger. Then a scuffle ensued between the two assailants and the Muslim. The former tried to throw him down from the bridge but the Muslim caught hold the railings of the bridge tightly, and before the Hindus could succeed in throwing him over, Military came to his rescue.

Seeing the lorry one of the assailants ran away. The accused who was on the spot at the time was put under arrest and was placed before the magistrate to stand his trial.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 14.
Madras Maru, Ikezo, Kobe.
Jalavihar, Memacry, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 15.
Ranpura, Furlong, Kobe.
Vasna, Partridge, Busrah.
Yorkmoor, Watch, Saigon.
Masimpur, Sharman, Rangoon.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

OPENING TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. ALSO AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WHAT TAKES PLACE BEHIND THE DRAWN CURTAINS OF
PRIVATE LIVES?
They battled their way through a rough-and-tumble romance to divorce!
But they still loved each other after they had remarried!
The wittiest writer of stage or screen, NOEL COWARD, has given his gayest play as the perfect vehicle for the "Divorcee" stars!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

Norma SHEARER

Robert MONTGOMERY

WITH A GREAT CAST

REGINALD DENNY

Jean Hersholt, Una Merkel

IT'S HILARIOUS! IT'S NAUGHTY!

ALSO SHOWING LAUREL and HARDY

IN A RIOTOUS COMEDY.

"ONE GOOD TURN"

PLANS OPEN—Free List Suspended—BOOK NOW.

A GREAT SHOW

COMING TO

PATHE CINEMA

TO-MORROW

PICTURE REPRODUCTION OF SINCLAIR LEWIS' NOVEL THAT WON

NOBEL PRIZE

AN EXPERIENCE THAT RANKS WITH THE MOST THRILLING—THE MOST INSPIRING EVER KNOWN TO MAN.

RONALD COLMAN

IN

ARROWSMITH

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW AT S. ROSE AND CO., OR AT THE THEATRE—PHONE NO. 41561.

THREE SHOWS DAILY, 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

PATHE CINEMA

EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

BILLIE DOVE

IN

The Age For Love

THE RIALTO

LAST DAY AT 4 & 6-30 P.M. ONLY

M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION!

FLYING HIGH

ALSO

LAUREL and HARDY

COMEDY—4 REELS.

—TO-MORROW—

THE MAMMOTH JUNGLE SUPER THRILLER

EAST OF BORNEO

By Popular Demand

LOADING.

Bombay, July 14.

Steamer Madras Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Treuenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Madras Maru:—The O S K steamer Madras Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Vasna:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Vasna will sail today for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Yorkmoor:—The Hall Son & Knox Coy's steamer Yorkmoor will sail to-day for Saigon, with ballast.

S.S. Masimpur:—The B S O Coy's steamer Masimpur will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. President Polk:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Polk is expected to arrive here to-day from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for New York, etc.

President Polk, Gurvel, New York.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932

HOARE HARDENS

If there were any who had expected any softening of Sir Samuel Hoare's attitude in view of the definite refusal of the Round Table Delegates and the Liberal Party to co-operate with the Government, they have been sadly disappointed by his statement in the Commons on Wednesday, which is simply a reiteration of his former announcement with some additional emphasis here and there. He refuses to budge an inch and he stands by all that he has said. It is clear that either the Premier has surrendered to Sir Samuel Hoare or that the new policy was adopted with his full approval. Sir Samuel is fortified in his resolution since he has deluded himself into the false belief that "there is a substantial body of public opinion in India strongly behind the Government programme of procedure."

NOT EVEN PLAUSIBLE.

His grounds for giving up the old methods cannot be dignified even by the description of plausible excuses much less as reasons. His most curious plea is that the "non-co-operation of the Congress" put more difficulties in the way of the Government. This is rather strange, since only a few days ago he told the Commons that the Congress was completely subjugated and that nothing remained for him and the Viceroy to do but to give it a decent burial, after a few more weeks of the new Ordinance. But the chief point of interest to Indians is that Sir Samuel Hoare is at great pains to make it clear over and over again that the British Parliament is the final arbiter of the fate of 330 millions of Indians, who, can have no voice whatever in the ultimate decision regarding the future constitution of their own country. This arrogant claim will not be accepted by the great majority of Indians and the Congress has always repudiated it.

REPRESENTATIVES NOT WANTED.

Liberals will be edified by Sir Samuel Hoare's frank expression of the character of the delegates to the R. T. C. The people he will consult in the future he said bluntly, will not have any representative character, they will be no more representatives of India than the R. T. C. delegates were! "We have been dealing all along merely with prominent individuals. We will deal with prominent individuals again." And further, to emphasise his contempt for politicians or representative men, he declares that the "financial and commercial safeguards are mainly a question for traders, businessmen and financiers.....much more than politicians". Whether Sir Samuel Hoare is merely very simple or is speaking with his tongue in his cheek does not much matter. It is enough that he has made it clear that he does not care a fig for Indian opinion bar those mysterious individuals who are pestering him to take a quiet decision.

SHADES OF THE TOWN HALL!

Mr. George Lansbury, who seems to be hopelessly out of touch with the realities of the situation, is simple enough to hope that Lord Willingdon, "one of the most liberal-minded Governors who served India, would take some action to put an end to the present impasse". He ought to know as well as anyone that the impasse was created by the Viceroy himself. And where did he learn that Lord Willingdon was known as the one of the most liberal-minded governors in India? The Viceroy and Sir Samuel Hoare are obviously at one in regard to the present policy and it is significant that Lord Willingdon has accepted the resignations of the R.T.C. Delegates without a word of regret or protest. Almost all the Anglo-Indian papers have loudly applauded the new policy and it is unthinkable that the Viceroy would reverse it now, even if he had the necessary authority or influence.

GOVERNMENT'S HOPE.

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says the Government will ignore Liberal defections hoping that, if they can once get the provincial legislatures and cabinets into being these institutions will have the strength to attract all that is healthy in India to work them. The Government are evidently expecting the Liberals to be caught by the lure of the Provincial Cabinets, if and when they come into existence. All the Liberal Delegates have refused to have "Provincial autonomy divorced from responsibility in the Centre" and there is not the least chance of their accepting a scheme which involves this separation either now or at any time. At the R. T. Conference in November last Sir T. B. Sapru definitely rejected the idea of "manoeuvring us back into what all the Simon recommendations". He refused to be satisfied with mere assurances and he was supported in categorical terms by Messrs. Joshi, Jayakar, A. R Iyengar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and other delegates.

A POOR UUTLOOK.

We see it is stated in an Allahabad paper that Sir Purshottamdas is not prepared to withdraw his co-operation. If this is so the fact is surprising in view of his declaration at the Conference in November that "what we feel is that no reform will commend itself to India unless it is a substantial and whole-hearted reform at the Centre", and in view of the fact that he is a delegate of the Indian Merchants' Federation he was given a definite mandate strictly to follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead. However, with or without the co-operation of Sir Purshottamdas, there is a poor, and we should say a disastrous, outlook for the Government if they mean to pursue the path marked out by Sir Samuel Hoare in the face of the nation-wide opposition that has been so uncompromisingly expressed in India.

In A Worthy Cause

We invite attention to the appeal issued by Prof. D. K. Karve, the Organiser of the S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University, which was published in these columns yesterday. This University is the only one of its kind in India, offering special curricula to women, suited to their capacities, needs and opportunities, and imparting even higher instruction through the medium of the mother-tongue. Beginning on a modest scale sixteen years ago, it was encouraged by a munificent donation of Rs. 15 lakhs by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey to start more schools and colleges in response to the growing public demand in various parts of the Presidency and the neighbouring territory. It has now affiliated to it four colleges at Poona, Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad, and fifteen high schools, conducted by the University or aided by it. So far ninety women have graduated from the University, 125 are receiving instruction in the University's colleges and about 25,000 are attending its high and middle schools. In short, the University has served the cause of women's education worthily, has done valuable pioneer work against various odds and will, no doubt, achieve a great deal more in the future with adequate support from the public.

AN UNEXPECTED BLOW

Most unfortunately, however, just at a time when the University had undertaken fresh and heavy responsibilities on the strength of the Thakersey donation, its Trustees, thought fit suddenly to stop, with effect from March last, the payment of the monthly instalment of the interest accruing from the donated amount. Their contention seems to be that the University has not fulfilled certain conditions attached to the donation. We need not comment at present on this unexpected attitude of the Trustees as we understand that friendly negotiations are being carried on regarding the nature and fulfilment of the conditions of the donation. But as the sudden stoppage of the interest amounting to Rs. 52,500 annually is a severe blow to the University, whose annual expenditure is over Rs. 70,000, and as it may be a long time before the present negotiations are finally settled, we would appeal to all well-wishers of women's education to rally to the support of the University in its stranded position and enable it to place its finances on an absolutely firm basis. The main, if not the only, condition for the transfer of the corpus of the Thakersey donation to the University is the latter's collecting on its own account a sum equivalent to that donation, that is, Rs. 15 lakhs. Prof. Karve who is now 74 years old has spent several years in scouring the whole Indian world collecting funds but has so far been able to collect only Rs. 5 lakhs. If the Princes, the philanthropic rich and even the middle classes are alive to their duty in the matter, it should be easy enough for them, even in these hard times, to subscribe enough funds to safeguard the continued efficiency of the University.

TOUCHING SACRIFICE.

Let it be remembered in this connection that the schools and the colleges conducted by the University are run on the most economic scale possible. It is touching to learn that on account of the present plight of the institution the ladies and gentlemen of the College and the University Office have willingly consented to work on Rs. 75 a month instead of their usual salary of Rs. 125 a month. Such selfless devotion to the couse of women's education, worthy of the colleagues of Prof. Karve, deserves to be recognised by the public.

CEYLON REVOLTS

The State Council of Ceylon frankly wants to scrap the present constitution judging by the number of revolutionary resolutions passed by it. It decided "nem con" that the Council itself should be responsible for "peace, order and good government of the Island". It also decided not to have truncated responsibility any more, or, as they would call it in India reserved and transferred subjects. Such a division of subjects in India has made confusion worse confounded, for while Indians merely talk the Government can do what they like, irrespective of public opinion, being responsible to none but themselves. Perhaps the Ceylonese failed to appreciate what they were letting themselves in for, when they agreed to accept the Donoughmore Constitution. That it is a mere camouflage of self-government has now become obvious and it remains to be seen how long it can last in the face of a frank revolt by the very Chamber it has set up.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN INDIA

Analysis Of Sudden Advent Of Western Industrialism

(CONTRIBUTED.

II*

In the days of the guilds the factory system of modern times was impossible as machine power did not exist, and consequently the capacities of the man meant everything. Good workmanship was an art that could only be mastered by serious, painstaking and continuous efforts. It took a man many years to learn all the ins and outs of his craft and the Guild laid down very strict rules in regard to the training of the men. During that training period the apprentice did not earn anything, in fact, he had often to pay for the practical tuition he received.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO EFFICIENCY.

It was not necessary to instil in the average apprentice the required ambition in his work; he knew that he would not be able to earn any money until he answered certain requirements. He knew that he could not become a master unless he satisfied the guild that his work was of good quality and that, in every respect he was worthy to be a member of the guild. These factors automatically cultivated the necessary enthusiasm and efficiency. In fact, the apprentice's interest in the efficient handling of the job was if not greater, at least equal to that of his master.

FROM MAN TO MACHINE.

The increase of the population, the improved communications and the invention and introduction of machinery have gradually made the guilds an economic impossibility and brought about the industrial situation of to-day. Of course, this change could not be effected in a short period. It took centuries, along lines of 'normal evolution. The employer's attention which was formerly focussed on the man was gradually transferred to the tools and with this transfer, his interest in the man decreased. The more important the change effected by the invention of new machinery the more the thoughts of the employer were with the machines, and the less he thought of his men. At the end of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century competition seemed to be centred around the technical processes of manufacture and the importance of the men had been reduced to that of numbers.

THE RESULT.

With the decreased interest of the employer in his employee went decreased interest of the employee in his work. The more industry deviated from the original guild system, the more difficult it became for the employee to become an employer and the interest in the job decreased as the remoteness of his "mastership" grew. The employer was too much absorbed in his hunt for greater "technical" efficiency to realize that high quality was no longer an aim of labour and that the elimination of this factor necessitated the introduction of another factor to give labour an interest in efficiency and quality. He thought that machinery would take care of that point.

The mutual ground of interest-quality and efficiency—had become a point of increased interest for the employer and greatly decreased interest (if any at all) for the employee, resulting in the big gap which unfortunately, is separating capital and labour too often.

SUDDEN DESCENT.

In India the large industries are not the result of a gradual evolution, the industrial conditions have been forced upon the country in a time when the employer was already far "advanced" in his ideas of industrial relations and when the employee was still in an industrial atmosphere such as the tenth century experienced in Europe. Obviously these ideas, so far apart, could not fit immediately; whereas the European countries have had a gradual "education" spread over about two centuries, India was called upon to absorb these ideas at twenty-four hours' notice so to say.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES' ATTITUDE

If the European employee has by inheritance, still something in him that resembles the feeling of responsibility towards the quality of the job that the guild system imprinted so strongly in the apprentice, such feeling is entirely foreign to the Indian industrial employee. The only motive that is driving him to the mills is the hard necessity of earning a living. We may compare his ideas about industrial conditions with those of a European of the tenth century put in a large industrial area of to-day. We can imagine to some extent what his impressions of a town like Manchester would be; he would loathe that industrial life. Why can we not place ourselves in the position of the Indian on whom such conditions are forced unexpectedly?

NOT YET ADAPTED TO NEW SYSTEM.

We must not lose sight of the fact that in Europe the change in industrial conditions went hand in hand with changes in practically all spheres of life. The whole business and social life developed along lines similar to those that were outstanding in industry, and in such a way the European was prepared for any further change. In India we experienced facts that may be compared with the establishing of large industries and industrial centres in Mediaeval Europe. Is it a wonder that the Indian was not yet educated up to the point of "proper" industrial relations?

The position is still worse in cases where the industrialists are Indians. Just as the mill hand is feeling the lack of evolution to his status so is the Indian mill-owner lacking the necessary background for his present-day position. He has taken over the European system with its defects but he cannot have that inherited feeling of interest in the men that the guild system implanted in the master.

*The previous article appeared on the 7th instant.

Notes of the Day

What Spain is Doing.

The Republic of Spain is giving great attention to popularising education and with that view cinema and gramophone are largely used as they afford both amusement and instruction. It is rather strange that both in Soviet Russia and Spain all the energies of the people should be devoted to driving away ignorance from the country. Since money is scarce Spanish youth has undertaken this task itself. The authorities appealed to the Madrid University and it has organised two travelling theatres with motor cars which go about from village to village. It is expected that other universities in the country will follow this example. The Madrid Company consists of 13 young men and a similar number of young women, and as the "Times" (London) correspondent says an appreciative audience is always available to listen to the new propaganda.

Not Impressed.

It has taken the Madras Government a pretty long time to refute the statements made by Father Elwin. The Government communique complains that he has not mentioned that the Government policy was defended in the Council by certain members and that the cut motion of censure was defeated by 60 votes to 30. In the present circumstances it would have been a matter of surprise if the result was anything but a triumph for the authorities. But we must respectfully disagree with the proposition that the supporters were in a position to "know the facts better." Rather the reverse is the case; but some members know one thing better—on which side their interests lie. In Bombay we have seen non-Brahmins and Sind Muslims, walking into the Government lobby in similar circumstances, and we have no illusions in these matters.

Privileges.

Addressing the Deccan Sardars at a Darbar held at Poona on Wednesday, the Governor of Bombay solemnly assured them of "the determination of Government to maintain unimpaired your dignity and privileges". In politics the word "privileges" generally implies unearned or undeserved special rights. In that sense the present Government may or may not maintain unimpaired any privileges. But a future Government may not undertake to perpetuate any privileges inconsistent with equity and justice. It is curious that the present Government have never accepted any obligation to ensure even a bare living wage to the toilers in the fields and factories but miss no opportunity to assure Sardars and Jagirdas, to say nothing of Princes, of their determination to maintain the latter's dignity and privileges.

Unfair Values.

The justification for this favoured treatment was given by the Governor in the following words:

> Your position as a body of landed gentry with a substantial stake in the country renders you particularly valuable as a support to the Government."

That many of the so-called large-stake-holders have been very serviceable to the present Government is but too well known. But fairly speaking, the toiler who adds to his country's wealth by his labour is a better national asset than the parasitical type of landlord, who feeds fat on the fruit of other men's toil. The Governor, referring to the poor tillers of the soil, remarked: "Their prosperity depends to a great extent upon your efforts". That may be an ideal but in practice the position now is often reversed. The Sardars' prosperity depends upon the ill-requited, and ill-appreciated efforts of the poor.

No Act Of Insolvency Committed

LALA HARKISHENLAL WINS CASE IN APPEAL

LAHORE, July 14.

Justices Jailal and Bhide of the Lahore High Court pronounced judgment in the revision petition preferred by Lala Harkishanlal, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Peoples Bank, Northern India, against the order of the Insolvency Judge in appointing an "ad interim" receiver over his property mortgaged with the said Bank.

Their Lordships, in the course of their judgment, said that the letter of May 19th written by Lala Harkishanlal in reply to a circular sent by the Bank to all Directors to help the Bank in the financial crisis did not amount to a notice that the petitioner was about to suspend payment of his debts. Further information supplied by the Bank also did not prove that the petitioner had an intention to cease payment of his liabilities. They, therefore, set aside the order of the appointment of an "ad interim" receiver. Moreover they found that no act of insolvency had been committed by Harkishanlal and so they dismissed the petition pending in Court of Mr. Mangal praying that Lala Harkishanlal be adjudged an insolvent.

Their Lordships, further, directed that the remuneration of the Receiver for work done be paid by the Peoples Bank.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

"A good deal of the trouble in my view," says Hoare, "is due to a series of misunderstandings." Oh, qua-te! Some people misunderstood Hoare but now they understand him very well.

* * * *

They were foolish enough to suppose that the Prime Minister would keep his pledge not to introduce Provincial Autonomy without Central Responsibility or to scrap the R.T.C.

* * * *

But they misunderstood him. "The Prime Minister was very wise in leaving the way open to the exact methods of co-operation." One might almost say, in fact, that he was very wily.

* * * *

Then the Liberals thought the Government wanted their co-operation. And that's another misunderstanding, which Hoare has cleared up. He says as politely as possible that they were mistaken. He doesn't want it.

* * * *

Another misunderstanding was the idea that Hoare is a particularly reactionary, tiresome and conservative Secretary of State. But he's cleared that up too. He says it's not true.

* * * *

And now that all misunderstandings have been removed and we know how mistaken we have all been in thinking Hoare was a rotter and his policy still rottener, we will all sing—altogether boys.

For Hoare's a jolly good fellow
For Hoare's a jolly good fellow
For Hoare's a jolly good fellow!
He told us so himself.

* * * *

"Pulin Dutt Convicted"
"Lahore Editor Of Free Press."

But the Boss got away with the usual apology—running to about a column-and-a-half of unreserved abasement.

* * * *

Baron Lloyd was anxious to know in the Lords whether Government agree that the secrecy of the ballot can be preserved by coloured boxes. We presume not. Only white boxes could be trusted.

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He was also anxious to know whether there was any precedent for reserving seats for women. Yes, Sir! The ancient precedent of man's chivalry to the weaker sex. Ask the Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi.

* * * *

A few public-spirited gentlemen in Delhi have started a fund to help the "dupes of Congress." We don't recommend anyone to try that on here. Six months' R.I. and fine is the minimum for assisting the "dupes" of an unlawful association in Bombay.

* * * *

Lord Lothian paid a tribute, says Reuter, to the Anglo-Indian community at a luncheon in London. He described it as "India's" second-line of defence today. Not much of a tribute to people who fancy themselves as the first line, if not something better.

* * * *

"INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND
"UNPAID DEBTS
"DEFAULTERS FAIL TO KEEP THEIR WORD."

A pretty composition is it not? Need we say that it comes from Bori Bunder?

* * * *

It refers to the annual report of the work done for Indian students in London by the Foreign Universities' Information Bureau, Bombay, which gives "a few instances" of students while in England having borrowed money from loan funds or owed money to landladies.

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The report gives a few instances and the Babe generously gives them all three lines of the heading and half of the space that it devotes to the Report. What you may call the Mayo spirit.

* * * *

"Mr. Lloyd George in his proper form," says a headline,—which reminds us of the conundrum which was so popular in England just after the War: "Why is Lloyd George like an unfaithful goose? —Because he can't get on with his propaganda."

HOARE CUTS THE PAINTER

All Indians Now Free To Unite For Country's Freedom

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

It would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable exhibition of political futility and incurable self-conceit than that presented by Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to his critics in the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is quite impossible to shake his confidence in his own political wisdom and judgment. He drew an accurate, but not complete, picture of himself, when he said, "I know that many prominent Indians regard me as a particularly reactionary, tiresome and conservative Secretary of State. unsympathetic towards all their aspirations and hostile to all their programme." But with sublime imperturbability, he added: "I do not myself think it to be a true one."

DOES NOT KNOW IT.

If the picture had been drawn only by the avowed enemies of the Government there might be some excuse for thus contemptuously thrusting it aside. But, coming as it does from prominent Indians who have been the best friends of Government and are anxious still to be, a wise politician would have at least applied himself to an attempt to analyse more closely the causes of the unflattering opinion formed of him by men who were hitherto co-operating with him. But the trouble with Sir Samuel Hoare is that he does not know when he is politically dishonest. He is not only unable to appreciate political values, he is quite innocent of any ethics in political conduct.

When he is accused of abandoning principles, breaking pledges and betraying his friends, he engages in a discourse on the ease with which misunderstandings arise between the two Front Benches in the House of Commons which are divided only by a few feet. How much more likely is it, therefore, that misunderstandings will arise between people six thousand miles apart! He is quite oblivious to the absurdity of drawing a parallel between the case of people who are recognised opponents and those who are supposed to be in friendly co-operation.

NOT WANTED.

When he embarks on the task of removing misunderstandings Sir Samuel certainly clarifies the issues. But not by removing the misunderstandings. He makes it quite clear, that there has been no mistake in the appreciation formed in India of his new procedure. He makes it quite clear that he has definitely and wilfully gone back on the undertaking by which Indian co-operation was sought and obtained and he justifies it and takes pride in it. He goes further. These Co-operators, he says, are nice men and quite capable too. But they are not really of very great importance. We shall be glad to have their help in the future but if they don't choose to give it, we can get on very well. We have a substantial body of opinion in India behind us.

QUITE FRANK.

As for the complaint that the prominent men who will now be called in consultation not being representative in character, Sir Samuel says, quite frankly, they will not be, and adds, bluntly, "no more than the representatives of the Round Table Conference were representative in character." He confesses frankly that the Government don't want politicians. They want businessmen, who will understand the necessities of the adjustments to be made and the understandings to be arrived at, who will react to the contact with the traders, businessmen and financiers, who "really matter much more than politicians."

PLEDGE REPUDIATED.

The Government, he says, have not broken any pledge because there was no pledge to make. "The Prime Minister was very careful and wisely so to leave open the methods of future co-operation". This is a shameless admission that the reservations in the Prime Minister's statements—which I have more than once emphasised in these articles—were deliberately intended to leave the way open for the scrapping of the Round Table Conference and the adoption of the proposal it had definitely turned down. With supreme audacity, Hoare says: We did not know what was going to happen, we did not know that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues would cease to co-operate and start a Civil Disobedience Movement. All this shows, "how wise the Prime Minister was to give a pledge in general rather than specific terms."

But it does not explain why the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare allowed it to be regarded in India until July 4 as a specific pledge, though they had long before made up their minds to go right back to the Birkenhead policy and the Simon Plan and introduce diluted Provincial Autonomy, leaving Central Responsibility in the background as a possible achievement in the future.

CAN EXPLAIN EVERYTHING.

But like the lady in the play Sir Samuel Hoare can explain "every dem'd thing". Provincial Autonomy will come first, and Federation a long way after but there will be only one Bill providing for both. And is not that what Indians want—one Bill? Well we are giving them one Bill, says Hoare. What more can we do to oblige? We have nothing more in our minds than to speed up procedure. For years and years these enquiries into all sorts of things about India have been going on, and a continuance of these endless discussions is intolerable to a Secretary of State who is burning with zeal to get on with the job of Indian reform, and what is more, considers them to be quite futile and useless.

The time has come when Government must assert themselves and take their own line. They have never relinquished their claim and the claim of Parliament to be the sole and final arbiter of India's destinies. This futile, wasteful, dilatory business of discussing with Indians must be ended. It is only as a matter of grace that Indian co-operation has been tolerated and the Government have never had any intention of letting them share in the final decision.

PEOPLE WHO COUNT.

Mysterious and anonymous, but evidently influential, Indians are continually pressing Sir Samuel to take a decision. The man who conceives he has a mission to crush the Indian National Congress, the most influential and representative political body in the country, who is prepared to ignore the protests of men like Sapru and Jayakar on whom the Government have been leaning for support for the past three years, who treats with contempt the Liberal leaders who represent all the Moderate opinion in the country, suddenly becomes gravely deferential towards the views of casual visitors and correspondents from India who press him to take a decision quickly and relieve them from the tension of further delay.

And he solemnly advances this as a justification for the decision to go back on all the undertakings solemnly given by the Government, to scrap the whole policy which they inherited and accepted from their predecessors for which, indeed. Sir Samuel Hoare and his Tory colleagues accepted responsibility when they were in Opposition and for doing exactly what the Round Table Conference decided should not be done. One does not know whether to laugh or cry.

OUR CARAVAN WILL GO ON.

Let us leave Sir Samuel Hoare and his friends to the dire consequences of their own political folly and futility. It cannot be long before disaster overtakes them. Meanwhile, Indians can wait, struggle on and devote their whole activities without reservation and compromising commitments to Whitehall, to the task of setting their own house in order. Liberals, Congressmen, Nationalists of all views, Hindus and Mussalmans must make up their differences and stand together for the country's final release from this humiliating subjection to the vagaries, inconsistencies and petulant changes of British politicians.

Sir Samuel Hoare's latest pronouncement has banged, barred and bolted the door on further co-operation, argument and discussion. He has made any attitude or policy but one of rigid boycott on the part of Nationalists of any colour impossible. India must look to herself for her salvation, and the first step to be taken is one towards a reconciliation of the differences between Nationalists and the dissident Mussalmans.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

No form of self-government, no constitutional reform whether it comes from Whitehall or is evolved here by Indians themselves can be true Swaraj unless Nationalist India is at peace with the powerful minority who have stood aloof from the national movement for the past four years. It is for the majority to try to satisfy them and it is the duty of the Congress, with the aid of Liberal leaders, to take this task in hand and not to leave it until a settlement has been reached. I have received many letters, some friendly and a few otherwise, regarding what I have written of late on this subject and I propose in a future article to deal with some of the points raised. I do not propose to let the matter rest, because I regard it as the most pressing and vital question which now faces the country.

DEEPENING THE FOG ON POLITICAL HORIZON

(Continued from page 1).

gibe definite pledges about the continuance of the Round Table Conference method. The Prime Minister did not leave it open to the Government to depart from that method, but on the contrary, as I have stated in my letter of resignation, the Prime Minister made it perfectly clear that the method of negotiation and treaty would be pursued right up to the time when the Bill would be before the House of Commons and also when it would be considered there.

DEEPENING THE FOG.

It is very unfortunate that one statement after another should proceed from the Secretary of State which deepens the fog already existing in this country instead of clearing it. I am glad, however, that this time he makes no attempt to deny that he has embarked on a new procedure and a new programme and that he relies for support upon the approval of a "substantial body" of Indian public men representing more than one great interest in India. But that does not meet the point that the new procedure is a vial departure from the old one. If it is so, then a "substantial body of public opinion" approving of the departure does not make it the less so.

As for the uncertainty to which he refers I can assure him this his utterances have added largely to its valume. He talks of "ceremonial" meetings being held in London. If it was so done, we Indians are not responsible for it, and time after time, as he must be aware many of us made it perfectly clear to His Majesty's Government that we were anxious to get on with business.

"WE WOULD HAVE GIVEN TIME TABLE."

I still adhere to my insistence on one Bill, but I see hardly any chance of obtaining satisfaction, if the procedure announced by Sir Samuel Hoare is finally adopted, with perfect freedom to His Majestb's Government to place as long or short a hiatus as they like between Central Responsibility and Provincial Autonomy. If Sir Samuel Hoare had consulted some of us we would have given him a time-table for speeding up the Federal Bill which, granted willing co-operation on the part of the India Office and its Chief, would have proved true at every stage.

Nobody denies that Sir Samuel Hoare is willing to have the co-operation of Indians at future stages, but the question is on what footing. It is no use harping on co-operation. The point that requires to be answered is "What is the nature of the co-operation? Is it the co-operation of an equal or that of a subordinate?" He may cloak the subordination under various words but the fact remains that no Indian, however, exalted and expert he may be, can be in a co-ordinate or equal position with the members of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee, who, on no account, can share with any outsider their responsibility to make proposals to Parliament. The Indian representatives cannot insist on agreements being arrived at nor can they ask the Joint Parliamentary Committee to disclose the fact whether any and what agreements have been arrived at.

NO USE FOOLING.

Sir Samuel Hoare talks of misunderstanding but may I assure him that there is no misunderstanding? India may be inexperienced in the art of constitution-making, but this constitutional defect of his favourite procedure has been clearly understood in this country and so far no answer has been given to our objections.

It is no use saying that there is no ulterior motive. If the procedure itself is a vital departure and alters the status and position of Indians, it is not necessary to go beyond and seek ulterior motives.

WHY DISTRUST THE POLITICIAN?

Sir Samuel Hoare is entirely wrong if he thinks that financial and commercial safeguards are the concern mainly of traders, business men and financiers. What will these experts do without the help and guidance of the politician on the constitutional aspect of the question? Why this distrust of the politician? A financial or commercial expert may help to clear the technical side, but no satisfactory settlement on the financial or commercial question can be arrived at without the politician having a say in the matter. Sir Samuel Hoare cannot ignore the fact that all such questions have a constitutional aspect which a politician alone can deal with. The financial and commercial settlement will ultimately pass through the hands of the Joint Select Committee. Will the members of that body be all traders, businessmen and financiers, and no British politicians will be included in it?

After giving very careful consideration to the speech, I fail to see how the procedure of th Joint Select Committee meeting a few Indians will carry on the "spirit" of the Round Table Conference, such as I have known it during the past two years. Oftentimes, the "spirit" of the thing is not the thing itself.—A. P.

BENGALIS WITH PRICE ON THEIR HEADS

Absconders From Hijli And Midnapore Jails

CALCUTTA, July 14.

A reward of Rs. 1,500 is offered for the arrest of Dinesh Muzumdar, who was transported for life in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage, in which an attempt was made on the life of Sir Charles Tegart and Rs. 500 for the arrest of Sachin Kar Gupta, both of whom absconded from the Midnapore Jail.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 each is offered for the arrest of the detenus, Nalini Das and Phani Das, who escaped from the Hijli Camp and the Hijli Jail respectively and also for the arrest of Gobinda Roy, who is wanted in connection with the Dalhousie Square Bomb Outrage.

Rewards ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100 are also offered for the arrest of seven Bengalees who are wanted in connection with various raids and outrages, as also for the apprehension of two escaped detenus.—A.P.

SURAT TOBACCONIST SET FREE ON APPEAL

Conviction Under Ordinance Set Aside

SURAT, July 14.

Mr. Thambakuwalla, a well-known local tobacconist, who was recently sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under the Ordinance, for breach of parole, was acquitted to-day by the District and Sessions Judge on appeal. The charge against the appellant was that he committed a breach of the police parole by distributing certain alleged Congress leaflets.

The Sessions Judge, in setting aside his conviction, said that it was not proved whether the printer and publisher of the leaflet distributed by the appellant had any connection with the Cong-

UDAIPUR RIOT NOT SERIOUS

SIMLA, July 14.

Further news from Udaipur indicates that the riot was not so serious in nature as was originally apprehended. None was killed as the result of the firing by the police.—A.P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, July 14.

Previous Closing	3.55 7/16
To-day's Closing	3.54 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London July 14.

Previous Closing	3.54 5/8
To-day's Opening	355
To-day's Closing	3.54 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
New York, July 14.

Previous Closing Rate	5.88
To-day's Opening Rate	5.93
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.67
Difference	—.21

BROACH EXPECTATION

July/August	Rs. 166/8
April/May	Rs. 180

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
Liverpool, July 14.

Previous Closing Rate	4.33
To-day's Opening Rate	4.43
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	4.45
Difference	+.12

CENTRAL BANK DIRECTORS ACQUITTED

Shamdasani Case Fails

Holding that the complainant had failed to prove his allegations, the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted four directors of the Central Bank of India, who were charged with criminal breach of trust and conspiracy in respect of underwriting commission of Rs. 50,000 paid by the bank in the year 1919.

The rerpondents in the case were:—

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, managing director,
Sir P. C. Sethna, chairman of the Board of Directors,
Mr. Motilal Kanji, a director, and
Mr. Ardeshir B. Dubash, a director.

The complainant in the case was Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank.

The facts of the case according to the complainant were that in the year 1919 the bank decided to increase the capital from Rs. 50,00,000 to one crore of rupees by the issue of one lakh of shares. For the success of the new issue the directors were anxious to have the shares underwritten. The first accused for this purpose approached one Fatehchand Ravaldas, who agreed to underwrite only half of the new issue for a commission of Rs. 25,000 at eight annas per share.

ILLEGAL AGREEMENT

The complainant alleged that this commission was not legally payable to Fatehchand Ravaldas, but the directors caused this amount to be illegally paid to him in pursuance of a criminal conspiracy existing between them and the underwriter.

VAGUE CHARGE

In the course of the judgment the magistrate observed: "It is extremely difficult to understand the exact nature and time of the alleged conspiracy. I am not sure whether the complainant even now is in a position to state definitely as to when this conspiracy started and on what date each of the accused joined in this conspiracy, and what exactly were the terms of the illegal agreement entered into by, and between, these four accused persons and the underwriter.

SHIFTING GROUND

"The complainant has been changing and shifting his position as often as it suited him. "In all my experience I have never come across any case except this one where the court has been flooded with so many applications made by the complainant."

ALLEGATION AGAINST FIRST ACCUSED.

The magistrate after going into the facts of the case at great length observed that the case against the first accused was that he used his influence corruptly to procure an underwriting agreement for Fatehchand Ravaldas in order to share the proceeds of the commission.

The complainant all along had stated that the secret agreement between the first accused and Fatehchand came into existence between March 6 and March 8. It was only during cross-examination when he (complainant) was shown the minutes of the meeting of the board of directors held on February 4 that he realised that the first accused had seen Fatechand and talked to him about underwriting of the shares prior to that date and that the first accused informed the board that Fatechand was prepared to underwrite for only half the number of shares. As soon as the complainant realised this he wanted the court to alter the date of the alleged conspiracy from March 6 to February 4. At that meeting the fourth accused was not present, so that he could not have been in the conspiracy then. There was not a tittle of evident to show that there was any criminal conspiracy between Fatehchand and the accused.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

As soon as judgment was pronounced Mr. Shamdasani informed the court that he was going to the High Court to appeal and remarked that he was going to see that the accused "will not leave the court untarnished."

The magistrate pulled up Mr. Shamdasani and asked him not to speak in a loud tone in the court room.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO.

Proceeding the Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked that the prosecution had been launched 11 years after the incident. Fatehchand Ravaldas was dead and the then Chairman of the Board of Directors was now out of India. Two of the directors were also dead and the others were made accused and were being tried jointly so that none of them could give evidence.

The complainant himself, the Magistrate held, had failed to prove that there was an agreement between the first accused and Fahehchand on either of the two dates and that the accused used his influence corruptly to get the underwriting contract for Fatehchand.

NOT PROVED.

There was no evidence to show that the alleged conspiracy, even if it was held to be proved, contemplated the payment of Rs. 50,000 to be made before the completion of the underwriting contract. The mere fact that the payment to Fatehchand was made before the due date was not criminal in itrelf.

ALLEGED CORRUPT GRATIFICATION.

The only fact that might be construed against the first accused was that he received a cheque for Rs. 20,000 on May 17, which the complainant alleged he got by way of corrupt gratification for securing the underwriting contract for Fatehchand. But the accused had explained that the Bank approached a number of brokers, for the purpose of underwriting the shares, but that they were unwilling to under-write the same. Fatehchand, to whom this was subsequently entrusted, expressed his willingness to underwrite only half the number of the new issues. But at the meeting of the directors, they expressed a desire that in the interests of the Bank, the whole issues should be under-written. The accused (No. 1) therefore approached Fatehchand again who after some hesitation agreed to underwrite the whole of the new issues of shares.

IN BANK'S INTERESTS.

The Magistrate was satisfied that the first accused agreed to this arrangement in the interests of the Bank. If a large number of shares had remained with Fatehchand he would have tried to dispose them of in the market at a discount rather than pay for them. The result of such unloading of shares would have not only brought down the share quotations in the market but also affected the credit of the Bank.

NO PARTY TO CONSPIRACY.

The Magistrate observed that the explanations given by accused No. 1 were corroborated by documentary evidence. As regards the case against the other accused, there was not a little evidence to show that they were parties to any conspiracy.

In conclusion the Magistrate held that the accused in helping Fatehchand in the manner they did to enable him to dispose of the balance of shares honestly believed that they were serving the interests of the Bank and that by that action the credit of the Bank did profit as the price of the shares immediately rose.

His Worship, therefore, found all the accused "not guilty" and acquitted them.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 14.

Silver Ready	17/
Higher	3/16
Silver Forward	17 1/16
Higher	3/16

Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, July 14.

Silver Ready	Rs.	55	0 0
Silver Asad	Rs.	55	2 0
Gold Ready	Rs.	55	14 0
	Rs.	28	11 0

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THIS is literally true in some countries. Even in India it is true that a beautiful bride needs LESS dowry.

In the Indian climate beauty, unless carefully tended, fades quickly. It is the Wise Mother's pleasant duty to see that her daughters are encouraged both by precept and example to develop and preserve their youthful charm in the best and easiest possible way.

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Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar.

Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.

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Gambers' Birthday Concession

To celebrate the Birthday Anniversary (falling on the 13th of July) of our Principal—Prof. Gambers, we have the pleasure to announce that the following books on "Health and Sane Sex Living" by Prof. Gambers will be given away at

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till the 31st OF JULY. Post your order by that date to avail of this GRAND Concession. All these books are too well-known for their practicability, lucidity and wealth of knowledge, to demand any further introduction.

Name of Books.	Original Price Rs.	As.
Essays on Health 240 Pages	1	8
Ideal Marriage: An Unparalleled book	2	0
Fasting for Health	0	12
Miracles of Milk	0	12
Miracles of Water	0	12
What Every Man Should Know: An Unique book 10th Edition	0	12
Vitamins and Health	0	8
How to preserve Brahmacharya	0	8
How to Build Up Manhood on Natural Lines. 7th Edition.	0	8
The Grape Cure	0	6

The above prices are original. Half of these will be charged during the concession. Postage will be charged extra.

Hundreds of other "Standard Books on Health" and "Physical Culture" are also on sale at concession rates. Do not fail to send for our price list. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed particulars of the above books It is sent GRATIS and POSTFREE.

BRIJMOHAN & Co., AMRITSAR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Conversion Selling

BOMBAY, July 14

The Share Bazar was officially closed to-day on account of Hindu Holiday of "Ekadashi."

3½ per cent. paper opened steady at Rs. 69/7/6 and improved to Rs. 69/10/6. At this level there was heavy selling pressure which depressed prices to Rs. 69/1. Several operators who were long in 3½ per cent. paper sold out their holdings and replaced their purchases in 5 per cent 1945/55 which is very attractive. Later on there was renewed buying and prices again firmed upto Rs. 69/6.

The market acts heavy and in the absence of any encouraging news we expect rapid changes round about present level. To-day's rates are as under:—

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes	69-6
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94-4
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	93-8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	76
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	99
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Loan	85
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	95-4
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95-8
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	98-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-4
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds ..	103-2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	100.8

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	103-8
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-13
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-9
6-1/2 p. c. 1935 B.D.L.	105.2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. Mysore	103-0
5 p.c. Mysore	101-4

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. BPT 1974	72-8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	72
5 p.c. Do. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6-1/2 p. c, B. I. T. 1937	102

NEW YORK PRICE RANGE

October Delivery

Opening Lowest	5.60
At 10-55 a.m.	5.71
At Liverpool close .....Y	5.72
Noon Call	5.74
Highest at 2-32 p.m.	5.88
Close	5.88
Range Points	.28
Difference Rise Pts.	.21

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 13

T T London on Berlin 14.95
T T London on Amsterdam 8.80 1/2
T T London on Brussels 25.57
T T London on Madrid 44.21
T T London on Milan 69.34
T T London on Berne 18.21
T T London Paris 90.46
T T London on Prague 119.75
T T London on New York (closing rate) 354 5/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London July 13.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—
July sellers 24/6
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
July sellers 24/6
Wheat South Australian parcels—
Afloat paid 23/4½
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels
No offers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London July 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot 7 3/4

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, July 14.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90/ per ton.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 14.

B C Rate T T 1|6.
B C Rate D D 1|6.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 July
Banks selling T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks selling T T 1/5 1/6 August.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16. Mail.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Sep. Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376 1|2.
Banks buying T T 373.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 670
Banks selling D D 690.
AMSTERDAM:
Banks selling D D 66.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 106.
Banks buying 60 days 102.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 68 5|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 66 3|8.

CROSS RATES:—

New York|London 3.54 1|2 13th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|7 15|16 14th inst.
Japan|London 1|6 3|4 13th instant.
London|Paris 90.50 13th inst.
London|Belgium 25.50 13th instant.
London|Switzerland 18.25 1vth instant.
London|Italy 69.50 13th instant.
London|Berlin 14.96 13th instant.
London|Holland 8.81 13th instant.
London|Stockholw 19.46 13th instant.
London|New York 3.54 1|4 13th inst.

Tone of sterling exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5-15-11 12th instant; £5-16-1 13th instant.
Silver London Ready 17 12th instant; 16 13|16 13th instant.
Silver London Forward 17 1|16 12th instant; 16 7|8 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready 27 12th instant; 27 13th instant.
London Discounts 3 mos. 1 p.c. 12th instant; 31|32 p.c. 13th instant.
London discounts 6 mos. 1 3|8 p.c. 12th inst; 1 3|8 p.c. 13th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

July	123.60+0.80
October	130.10+1.80
January	134.20+1.60

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 14.

F. P. Bales.	1931/32	1930/31
Receipts to date 13/7/32	9956000	8861000
Receipts Yesterday 13/7/32	1000	2000
Exports to date 13/7/32	8536000	6321000
Stock at Ports 8/7/32	3553000	2918000
Stock Interior Towns 8/7/32	1408000	854000
Stock Liverpool 8/7532	789000	989000
Visible Supply 8/7/32	6948000	5513000
Quantity in Sight 8/7/32	14602000	13047000
Quantity out of Sight 8/7/32	12844000	10602000

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Each intermediate has extracted his profit, and it has all gone on to the price charged to you.

Purchases made at an EDSU shop have come straight from the Mills, and have no extra profits on them.

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HASTEN CONVALESCENCE

with this delicious food-drink

AFTER the fever has run its course and one commences the return to normal health, diet becomes the all-important question. Nourishing, easily digested food must supply new vitality, impart new energy.

Because it so quickly helps to build up health and strength during convalescence, Horlick's Malted Milk has been recommended by Doctors and used in hospitals for nearly fifty years. It provides the rich nourishment so urgently needed, yet puts no strain upon weakened digestive organs.

And the delicious, creamy flavour of Horlick's makes an instant appeal to the most fastidious appetite! Start taking Horlick's to-day.

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Please send me, free of charge, your leaflet "Horlick's in Convalescence"

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Address.....

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The bites of mosquitoes, ants, scorpions and other poisonous insects are always liable to cause serious swellings and abscesses. Prompt use of Zam-Buk will guard your skin against inflammation and disease.

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Special Advantages.
(1) Janmashtami at Muttra.
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(3) Bath in the Ganges on day of eclipse.
(4) Bath at Nasik in Simhast.

Leaving Bombay on 14th August
Leaving Ahmedabad on 15th August.
Returning in 5 weeks' time subject to sufficient number of passengers being booked.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES, viz.

	II Class.	III Class.
From Bombay	136-1-0	67-10-0
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Booking will close on 5|8|1932.
Apply to SEASON TICKET Office,
B. B. & C. I. Railway
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H.P. BALL.
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
General Offices,
Bombay, 10th July, 1932.

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BANK RATE

BOMBAY, July 14.
The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A.P.

COMMISSION HOUSES & WALL-STREET OPERATORS BUY COTTON IN NEW YORK

Weather Report More Unfavourable Than Expectation

SAPPY GROWTH AND POOR FRUITING OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Bombay, July 14.

After a rise of 82 points in a week's time, the New York cotton market developed into weakness and prices declined 62 points from the top. October option reaching 5.60 on Wednesday. From this level prices rallied 28 points in the face of favourable daily weather map.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weekly official weather report was unfavourable than general expectation. Continuance of frequent rainfall in most part of the cotton belt for the first part of the week has been unfavourable for the crop and there have been widespread complaints of sappy growth and poor fruiting, with conditions favourable for weevil activity. During the last half of the week it had fair weather, much sunshine and higher tempratures which markedly improved the situation.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING

The New York cotton futures market early declined on Wednesday on favourable weather but rallied later on covering by shorts and buying on reaction theory. Commission Houses and Wall street operators bought freely and there was heavy short covering influenced by unfavourable weekly Government weather report.

Prices opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 7 points with October 5.60 on favourable weather report. At the opening there was scattered short covering but later on after the receipt of the Government weekly weather report there was increased buying which resulted in a sharp rise. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 20 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 5.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 23 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 5.75c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 7 to 8 points on reports of favourable weather in America. The market continued dull and featureless with trading mostly local. The market fluctuated within a narrow range until last hour when trade calling, steady American advices and easier sterling influence improvement. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 4.62d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a decline of 3 points and Egyptian cotton futures lost 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 19 points.

LOWEST PRICE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co: state:—

Despite favourable weather prices sharply improved on short covering and Scarcity of contracts. As long as the American Banks make full advances on current prices very little hedge selling is expected. Boll-weevil damage reports are serious and even if the weather from now onwards is ideal a maximum crop of not more than 13 million bales is likely as with the cost of picking ginning and pressing, etc. approximating nearly 5 cents per lb seems probable that a fair portion of the crop would be left unpicked. On the other hand should the crop prove to be only 10 to 11 million bales then with the reduction in outside growths present prices may prove to be the lowest for the season. We adhere to our opinion that advantage should be taken of any setbacks to effect purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Crop progress Texas Oklahoma Carolinas very good. Central states spotted in localities. Condition generally appears rather better average. Bearish sentiment restrained on fears weaker sterling and Weevil possibilities.

Liverpool: Weekly weather unfavourable. To-day's map good. Short covering.

New York: Cotton Commission Houses and Wall Street buyers. Sentiment better. Stocks firmer.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

Rains and coolness last week distinctly favoured weevil, which increasing; started sappy growth, weeds many areas. Domestic cloth sales approximate current low output. European and Japanese situation unchanged. Domestic commodity prices steadier.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in June at 312,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during June was 13.000.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-17 a.m.: No precipitation. Temperatures between 95 deg and 100 deg

9-12 p.m.: Short covering owing to Weekly Government Weather Report more unfavourable than expected. Firmer Stocks.

Weekly Government Weather report: first half of week decidedly unfavourable, last half situation improved.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds & Bibson Liverpool.

Think present prices reasonable and we recommend purchases for quick turn

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Oct 295; Jan 283:

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/A Liverpool July (4.36) Rs. 22½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M Liverpool May (4.58) Rs. 14½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M (185) New York May (6.38) Rs. 15 at 3.54 7/16 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 13.

October	5.88+.21
December	6.03+.21
January 1933	6.10+.21
March 1933	6.23+.21
Middling Spot	5.90+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 13.

July	5.75+.25
October	5.85+.23
Middling Spot	5.75+.20

NEW YORK.
New York, July 13

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	5.71
January	5.93

New York, Noon Call:—

October	5.74
January	5.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 13.

	Bales.
D'y's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4.000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 13.

Sakellaridis July	6.36
October	6.57
November	6.62
December	6.66
January 1933	6.72
March 1933	6.82
May 1933	6.93
F.G.F. Spot	6.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 13.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.13
Fine (Good Staple)	4.25
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.37
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No.1 Staple)	4.97
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
BENGAL?—	
Good	3.56
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.76
Superfine	3.86

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 13.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
July 1932	4.33	4.36—.06
August 1932	...	4.34—.05
September 1932	...	4.33—.05
October 1932	4.30	4.33—.05
November 1932	...	4.34—.05
December 1932	...	4.36—.06
January 1933	4.35	4.38—.06
February 1933	...	4.40—.06
March 1933	4.41	4.43—.06
April 1933	...	4.45—.06
May 1933	...	4.48—.06
June 1933	...	4.50—.06
July 1933	...	4.53—.06
Middling Spot	...	4.62—.14

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 13.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—July/Aug. sellers £12/5/0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: July/Aug. sellers £11/0/0.

LINSEED.
London, July 13.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: July/Aug. sellers £9/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton: July sellers £7/17/6.
Linseedl, Bombay (London) ton: July/Aug. sellers £10/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 13.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: August sellers 12/10½.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 13/1½.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 13.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 1-15/16.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 13
Silver—Small business.
Spot 16 13/16
Forward 16 7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 13
Bar gold fine per oz £5-16-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 13
Interest day to day loans 3/8 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loans 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1 47/64 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 1 15/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 13
Copper Braziers £38 1/2
Yellow metal £33 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11 3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9 1/4
Tin, English Ingot £129 1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
London, July 13
Demand Bills 3.54 7/16

No Business In Leading Local Markets

Bombay, July 14.
No business is reported to-day in Shares, Cotton, Gold, Silver and Seed markets.

NEW YORK SUGAR

Undertone Good

New York, July 13
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Sugar: Liquidation readily absorbed. Cuban interests important buyers.

September	1.04
December	1.08
March	1.06

COTTON BEAR HAS SOME SENSE

Speculation Turning On The Flood

Mr. Theodore Price writes:—"Even a cotton bear has some sense left, and those who dare to go short at the present price level are few and far between. There are, however, some straws which suggest that the tide of cotton speculation is turning and that it may soon be definitely on the flood. This statement is suggested by one or two of the private crop estimates published recently as well as by some crop reports which seem to indicate that our old friend and enemy, the Boll weevil, is awakening to an appreciation of the opportunities that may soon be his."

WHY BUY JAPANESE WATERPROOFS AS SWADESHI?

BEWARE OF BLUFFERS AND SO CALLED SWADESHI WATERPROOF EXPERTS

REWARD Rs. 1,000

TO BE GIVEN TO THE FIRST MAN WHO PROVES CONTRARY TO ALL THE FOLLOWING FACTS BEFORE THE 15th AUGUST 1932.

1. We say that there is not a single Rubberroid Waterproof factory anywhere as yet in India.
2. We say that MAHATMA GANDHI did not wear any Waterproof Coat when he last went to England for Round Table Conference.
3. We say that Bluffers and Calcutta Tailors stock and sell Japanese and Foreign Waterproofs as Swadeshi.
4. We say that we can tape the seams of any Waterproof Coat better than the ordinary Calcutta tailors and majority of our Waterproofs are taped under seams and are made from the German make Waterproof cloth, the Invoices of which can be inspected in our Head Office before buying our such Waterproof Coats if required.

INSIST Bluffers to mention in all their Bills or Cash Memos that the Waterproof you buy from them is Pure Swadeshi and is not stitched from the foreign cloth.

K. C. MARROTT, The Largest Importers and India's Premier House for New Waterproofs.

Head Office:—185-187, Hornby Road, Fort,
Local Branches:— 8-9, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Sitaram Building, Near Crawford Market, } BOMBAY.

NEEM TOOTH PASTE

Beautiful and strong teeth of Indians are due to the use of NEEM STICKS.

We have improved upon this ancient process and have added what are found best in modern sciences.

Acclaimed to be the best TOOTH PASTE.

.....For the past few months I have been using your NEEM TOOTH PASTE and I am very glad to tell you that not only I am satisfied with it but I consider it the best Tooth Paste I have ever used——better than all English and American preparations in every way. .....

Yours Faithfully,
F. G. PEARCE.

Try yourself and be convinced of its superiority over all other—Indian or Foreign.

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.
BALLYGUNGE : CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY BRANCH:— 297, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 13
Chartered Bank of I A & C £12 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £111
P and O Banking Corporation £6
National Bank of India £40 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent £108 3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £98 7/8
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent £49
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £70
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £81
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £102
Consols 2½ per cent £73
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107 1/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London July 13.

Java Sugar Fine White	Dutch Standard No. 25
C & F Calcutta	
June/July per cwt	7/10 1/2
C & F Bombay—	
June/July per cwt	7/11
C & F Karachi:—	
June-July per cwt	7/11

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1932

HOARE DEFENDS HIS PROGRAMME

"Speed" Slogan Repeated

RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE

Sir Samuel Hoare (Secretary of State for India) made a strong defence of the new programme of procedure of the British Government in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, thus clearly indicating that recent developments in India, including the protests and resignations of the Liberals, have made no impression at all on his mind.

NO PLEDGES BROKEN.

Denying that any pledges had been broken, the Secretary of State for India observed that the Government had always reserved to themselves the right to define the "exact method" of future co-operation, and in view of the new situation in India, resulting from the absence of a communal decision and the renewal of the Congress Movement, they had to alter their plans to expedite procedure.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, before the motion for adjournment was made, Mr. Morgan Jones, (Labour) declared that there had been the gravest departure from Round Table Conference method of discussing and settling the Indian problem. He said if the problem of financial safeguards was going to be relegated to discussion between the Secretary of State and a few individuals, however, exalted there was a very substantial departure from the Round Table method.

He asked whether every phase of Indian opinion would have access to the joint Select Committee; otherwise, he declared, there would be a substantial departure from the Round Table method.

He concluded that the Labour Opposition held themselves entirely free to determine their line of conduct in regard to any future proposals as long as Government abandoned the Round Table method.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: I am afraid that questions of procedure very often lead to misunderstanding even among ourselves. I hope to be able to show during the few minutes I am speaking that there are misunderstandings between the Front Bench opposite and this bench here. If that is the case between colleagues in this House it is obviously much easier to happen between Indians in India and the British representatives here. If across this floor there can be misunderstanding how much easier it is to have misunderstanding over a distance of six thousand miles. I hope to show in the course of my remarks that a good deal of trouble in my view is due to a sense of misunderstanding.

First let us face the actual facts of the situation. Mr. Morgan Jones is quite right in saying that certain distinguished Indian public men are gravely anxious as to the programme I announced in the House ten days ago. Three of them Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Joshi have resigned from the Consultative Committee. They and ten others, who met in Bombay on Sunday, have sent me and the Prime Minister a protest against our programme of procedure. At the same time the House should know that I have had other communications from India also from very representative Indian public men, representing more than one great interest in India strongly approving of the procedure I described ten days ago. I say that this afternooon not in any way to underrate the disappointment I feel owing to the action taken by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his colleagues but to show that on this question there is a substantial body of opinion in India strongly behind the Government programme of procedure.

TRIBUTE TO SAPRU.

I would be the last person to underrate the loss we would feel if Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his colleagues are unable to cooperate with us in the later stages of the constitutional programme. I had the pleasure of serving with these gentlemen last autumn and the preceding autumn and I can testify to the great value of their political experience ability and knowledge of constitutional questions, which has been acknowledged by every member of the Round Table Conference. I should be very sorry if the period of co-operation between them and us is brought to a termination.

I should be particularly sorry if it is brought to an end as a result of misunderstandings that might be cleared up. We have not had too easy a time either here or in India since last December.

COMPLICATIONS.

Those of us ready to proceed with the constitutional programme have had our steps compromised at every turn by the complications brought to the scene by the campaign of non-co-operation launched by the Congress at the end of the year. At every turn the renewal of the Congress non-co-operation campaign made our way more difficult here. I am sure it made the way of the Indian Liberals much more difficult in India. I venture to say that this afternoon and show how very difficult the course of events has been both for them and us during the last six months. Let us look at the position as it is to-day.

UNCERTAINTY.

For years past we have had a series of inquiries of every kind into almost every important feature of Indian life. I have satisfied myself that this continuous series of inquiries necessary as I admit it was, has none the less been one of the most disturbing factors of the Indian political life. No one has known what is going to happen. Officials of the Indian Government were left in uncertainty as to the ultimate policy of His Majesty's Government. Indians, whether members of the Congress, Liberals, members of this or that community, had never known week after week and month after month what was going to happen. That had a most unfortunate effect not only on the political situation but also on the economic situation in India as a whole.

Business men have been left in doubt as to the future. Everyone in this house will admit how disastrous from the business point of view is such a long period of long-drawn-out uncertainties.

SPEED ESSENTIAL.

In view of this situation, which will be admitted. I think, by every member of the House I have had representation after representation from Indians to bring to an end the period of suspense. They said to me, by word of mouth and in letter after letter: "Do let us know where we are. Do let the British Government produce its proposals and bring to an end this long-drawn-out period of uncertainty."

In view of these representations it seemed to Government that it was absolutely necessary to speed up the procedure if we were going to restore India some measure of confidence about the future. Further it seemed to be quite essential that we should speed up procedure it were going to advance by one rather than by two bills.

Two Overriding Factors

If we adopted the alternative which many members on these benches desired, that we should proceed in two stages, that we should have a Provincial Autonomy Bill first and a Federal Bill subsequently, we might then have introduced provincial autonomy and might then have had a whole series of formal discussions going on at the centre. There, therefore, would not have been anything like the same objection against a number of big formal ceremonial meetings going on in London but as I said in the House the other day, it was clear to me that it was the general desire of most politically-minded Indians that we should proceed in one bill. Particularly it was the desire of those distinguished Indians who have now dissociated themselves from our programme. Particularly it was men like Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakas who were most insistent on procedure in one bill.

It was quite impossible within any reasonable time to proceed in one Bill if once again we were going to have these big meetings during the autumn and winter months. It was not that Government had any ulterior motive. Nothing of the kind. It was simply that we came definitely to the view that if we were to proceed in one bill, we must speed up procedure on some such lines as I proposed ten days ago. Accordingly we have attempted to adapt procedure to two overriding factors.

There are two factors that override all this constitutional development. The first factor, I have just described, is that of the necessity of speed. Secondly, there is the factor that in the ultimate resort it is Parliament that must take the final decision on any Government proposals. That factor has been made clear from the beginning of the discussion at the Round Table Conference. It has been made clear from time to time by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, and subsequently in the intercharnge of correspondence between Mr. Baldwin, the then Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister. Somehow or other we have to adapt procedure so that on the one hand we have speed and on the other hand we have the ultimate control of Parliament, and that within those factors, by every means in our power we should maintain Indian co-operation, which has been of so great advantage. Let me describe to the House how we are attempting to reconcile these somewhat divergent conditions. In describing the various steps we propose to take I shall be answering all questions put by Mr. Morgan Jones.

"BROKEN PLEDGES."

Let me deal with the criticism, not made by Mr. Morgan Jones but by some of our friends in India, namely, that we have broken the pledges we gave in the White Paper. That is not the case in any way. The Prime Minister, in his statement was careful, and wisely so, to leave open the exact methods of future co-operation. He was wise for this reason, that nobody could foresee exactly what was going to happen in the months beore us and, indeed, since December, two very new factors have emerged in the constitutional picture.

In the first place in December we had hoped that it would not be necessary for Government to give any communal decision. Since then, owing to the failure of the communities to agree amongst themselves, we have had to undertake to give the decision, and let me repeat, lest there should be any misunderstanding, that we intend to make it during this summer.

SPIRIT OF PLEDGE.

Secondly, we had hoped in December still to retain the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues. Unfortunately both these new features developed in the picture, and it shows, if any proof is needed, how very wise the Prime Minister was to give the pledge in general rather than in specific terms. In any case, what matters in a pledge of that kind is the spirit in which it is carried out, and the spirit in which we hope to carry it out is genuinely the spirit of co-operation.

FUTURE CO-OPERATION

I know that many prominent Indians regard me as a particularly reactionary, tiresome and conservative Secretary of State, unsympathetic towards all their aspirations and hostile to all their programme. I am sorry that is the picture which I daresay they have drawn of me, but I do not myself think it to be a true one. In any case let me suggest to my Indian friends the kind of way in which we still hope to get their co-operation. First of all, we are very anxious to have their continued co-operation on the Consultative Committee. We had hoped when the Consultative Committee

(Continued on page 3).

SIR SAMUEL HOARE

SCOTSMAN SENTENCED

Making Unauthorised News-sheets

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad, delivered judgment today in the case against Mr. Duncan Greenless, a Scotsman and schoolmaster, and Mr. Balbadhra Prasad, who were prosecuted on a charge under section 18 of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, for making unauthorised news-sheets which included certain notices relating to a melting proposed to be held to celebrate "Ghadar Day."

It is stated that manuscripts and composed matter of these were recovered during a search of the Allahabad printing press.

The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Mr. Greenless to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default six weeks more and Mr. Balbadhra to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six weeks more.—A. P

SIND AND THE INDUS FLOODS

KARACHI, July 13.

The effect of the Indus floods following the Shyok Dam burst is expected to be felt at Sukkur from July 17 or 18 but the engineers entertain no serious fears about it. —A.P.

ONLY SIX FEET

SIMLA, July 13.

The latest telegram from the Resident in Kashmir stated: "At 7-30 a.m. to-day the gauge reading at Bunji was only six feet." —A.P.

POSITION AT ATTOCK

NATHIAGALI, July 13.

Mr. Birkett, Chief Engineer of the Frontier Government, interviewed this evening, said that reports of the Shyok flood were now more satisfactory and the flood was steady. It reached its peak at Attock Bridge this morning and the bridge was safe. But Government had to order dismantlement of the bridge of boats at Jehangira.

Acting on past experience the Government had tipped the vast quantity of earth and stones in the flood's way north of Dera Ismail Khan. The situation at present did not give cause for anxiety.—A.P.

BATTLE WITH DACOITS

Police And Villagers Kept At Bay

THREE KILLED AND THREE INJURED

LAHORE, July 14.

A battle raged for reveral hours near Faridkot between a police party and some villagers on the one side and dacoits on the other, as a result of which three lives were lort.

Mr. Inder Singh, superintesdent of police, on receipt of information that dacoits were taking shelted in bushes near the village hastened to the spot with a contingent of fully armed conrtables. They were joined by a number of prominent villagers who were also armed.

When the dacoits were sighted a regular exchange of gun and and rifle shots began. After several hours of firing the dacoitr retreated leaving one dead and two wounded.

Two villagers died and one constable was wounded during the action.—A.P.

M. B., B. S. EXAM. AND L. M. P. STUDENTS

Nagpur Doctors' Request To Indian Universities

Doctor Sonak Joint Secretary Indian Medical Association (Nagpur Branch) wires from Nagpur:—

The meeting of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Medical Association, was held in Dr. Khare's dispensary, on the 11th instant, under the presidentship of Dr. Pradhan when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and the Punjab be requested to allow L.M.P. (C.P.) students having passed the inter science of any University to appear for M.B.,B.S. within a period of two years, as at present practised by the University of Madras, and that copies of this resolution be sent to them; 2. that the Nagpur Universiy be requested to be an examining body for the M.B.,B.S. degree examination for L.M.P (C.P.) students who have passed their Inter-Science Examination, who undergo a training in scientific subjects for one year, clinical subjects for one year at the Robertson Medical school and Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

TRADE UNION UNITY

MADRAS, July 13.

The acting general secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress announces that in the interests of trade union unity, the twelfth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which was to be held at Madras on July 16, 17 and 18, has been postponed to a later date.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, July 14.

The airmail, which left Karachi on July 2nd, was delivered in London yesterday, July 13.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S DELEGATES LEAVE FOR OTTAWA

MR. BALDWIN ON FREE TRADE AND EMPIRE EXPANSION

LONDON, July 13.

The seven members of the Cabinet whom Bditain is sending to the Ottawa Conference joined wholeheartedly in the farewell festivities, when the delegation sailed from Southampton this afternoon, on board the "Empress of Britain." Hundreds of gaily coloured streamers hung in festoons over the liner's hull, resembling a carnival. Crowds on the quayside heartily cheered the members of the Cabinet as they arrived. Mr. Baldwin interviewed before sailing, said: "We are leaving full of hope that we will be able to crown the first year's work of the National Government by agreeing at Ottawa to a policy of freer trade in which lies the foundation of the great expansion in Empire trade to the mutual advantage of us all."

He appealed to the British people while the delegates are at Ottawa to play their part at home by giving overwhelming support to the Conversion Loan and thus help in the recovery of British industries.

Besides the British and other delegates the "Empress of Britain" is carrying members of the British, Belgian, South African and Hungarian teams for the Olympic games at Los Angeles.

Tremendous Interest

An indication of the tremendous interest which the conference has evoked in Britain is provided by the strikingly strong representation of the British press at Ottawa which will include the editors of the "Times" and the "Morning Post," the News Editor of the "Daily Telegraph" and a host of special correspondents including Mr. A. T. Penman of Reuter's.

King's Letter

A personal letter from the King to the Governor-General of Canada containing a message in connection with the Imperial Conference was collected from Buckingham Palace by a post office tender and taken to the General Post Office for inclusion in the air mail service running in connection with the "Empress of Britain." The mail will be flown from Croydon to Cherbourg where it will be placed on board the liner, the "Empress of Britain," when she arrives at the mouth of St. Lawrence. The mail will be transferred to another plane and flown to Ottawa, thereby saving over two days in transmission.—Reuter.

FRANK TALKS AMONG DELEGATES

Indian Point Of View

LONDON, July 14.

Reuter's correspondent on board the "Empress of Britain" states that the Ottawa Conference delegates on board the liner have set to work. The British delegates held conversations with the Indian delegates, who frankly stated the position of Indian industries. It is understood that the British and Dominion delegates will similarly hold conversations during the voyage.—Reuter.

CONVERSION SCHEME PROGRESS

LONDON, July 13.

Applications already received total nearly one-third the number of holdings on the war loan books in connection with the conversion scheme. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's deputy in the House of Commons said that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was entirely satisfied with the progress of the scheme hitherto.—Reuter.

GOLD RECOVERED

LONDON, July 14.

Bar gold, valued at £20,000 has been recovered by the salvage ship from the wreck of the Laurentic, which was sunk in 1917 off Loughs Willy, while taking gold to America.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The Bombay Government Gazette, published to-day announces the following Civil appointments:

Mr. Abdullah Shafi M. Akhund, LL.B., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Gopaldas G. Malkani, LL.B.

Mr. Gopaldas Gurbomal Malkani, LL.B., on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana vice Mr. T. V. Thadani, Barrister-at-Law, reverting, pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Khan Muhammad Khan Dost Muhammad Khan Baloch, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, is granted from the 1st October 1932 or the date of relief leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two years. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dhondo Mule, Deputy Collector, Bombay, to be District Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

Mr. J. M. Corin, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Bhagwat, reverting.

Mr. Yar Muhammad Abdullah Memon to act as District Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Rahim Bakhsh Sheikh proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. X. Saldanha, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to officiate in Class I of the Bombay Forest Service with effect from 2nd March 1932, pending further orders.

Messrs. B. A. Brahme and V. S. Kanetkar, Rangers, I Grade, to officiate in Class II of the Bombay Forest Service pending further orders.

Miss Sarah Paul, B.A., B. T (Bom.), T. D. (Lond.) at present Officiating Lecturer in Education at the Secondary College, Bombay, on relief by Miss Sulabha Panandikar, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Mahalaxmi Training College for Women, and Headmistress, Girls' High School, Ahmedabad pending further orders.

Mr. M. V. Purohit, B.A., S.T.C., Assistant Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, as Officiating Headmaster, Garud High School, Dhulia with effect from the date he takes charge of his duties.

Mr. R. A. Kalle, F.R.C.S.E., B.M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge, Pandit Dispensary, Sirsi, with effect from the forenoon of 9th June 1932.

Mr. P. M. Bhoj, M.B.B.S., B. M.S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge, Visapur Temporary Prison, with effect from the afternoon of 1st June 1932.

Mr. S. N. Bhansali, M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. Lond,) M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.M. (Rot.), as Honorary Assistant Obstetric Physician at the Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay, for a further period of two years with effect from 10th September 1932.

Mr. Naraindas Sobhraj Menghani, Overseer, has been promoted from the Bombay Subordinate Engineering Service to the Bombay Service of Engineers, as Officiating Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 1st April 1932.

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